

NEW-YORK SPORTING MAGAZINE

AND

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH TURF.

A WORK ENTIRELY DEDICATED TO

SPORTING SUBJECTS AND FANCY PURSUITS.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ENGRAVING OF CHATEAU MARGAUX,
And a PORTRAIT of the celebrated RICHARD TATTERSALL.

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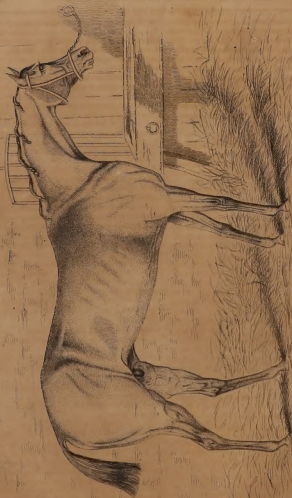
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CHATEAU MARGAUX.



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VOL. II.

DECEMBER, 1834.

No 6.

EMBELLISHED WITH AN ENGRAVING OF CHATEAU MARGAUX,
And a PORTRAIT of the celebrated RICHARD TATTERSALL.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

THE celebrated racer and stallion, Chateau Margaux, imported from England in the ship *Hark Away*, Capt. R. Fisher, was safely landed at City Point on the 13th Oct. last.

Chateau was foaled in 1822, the property of Lord Egremont. He was got by that capital racer and stallion Whalebone, the best son of Waxy, who covered at 25gs. His dam Wasp, was got by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and equally celebrated as a stallion. His grandam was got by the invincible Highflyer, the best son of Herod; his great grandam (the dam of Chasticleer) was got by the renowned and unrivalled Eclipse—Rosebud, by Snap, from whom the Medley and Sir Peter Stock are supposed to derive much of their excellence—Miss Belton, by Regulus, the best son of the Godolphin Arabian—Bartlett's Childers—Sister to the Two True Blues.

Gohanna was got by Mercury, a son of Eclipse, out of the Old Tartar mare. He was own brother to Precipitate, who was imported. His dam by Herod—Maiden, sister to Pumpkin, by Matchem—Old Squirt, mare—Mogal—Bay Bolton—Pulleine's Chestnut Arabian—Rockwood—Easler.

Waxy was got by Pot-See, perhaps the best son of Eclipse—dam Maria, by Herod—Lisette, by Snap—Miss Windsor, by the Godolphin Arabian—Young Belgrade—Bartlett's Childers, &c.

Whalebone was got by Waxy, out of Penelope (the dam of Whisker, Woful, Webb, &c.), by Trumpator—Prunella, by Highflyer—Promise, by Snap—Jelis, by Blank—Spectator's dam, by Partner—Bonny Lass, by Bay Bolton. Penelope, the Old Tartar mare, the Old Squirt mare and Young Giantess, the grandam of Prince, Phantom and Mily, and of the dam of Luzborough, are considered the best brood mares ever raised in England.

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Of these horses it is useless to say much, as they are the *élite* of the *English Turf*; all of them being as celebrated for their success in the stud, as for their achievements on the turf. Whalebone won seventeen races, many of them four miles; and for two or three years his get won more races, many of them races of the greatest distinction and highest character, than the get of any other horse. He won the *Derby* himself, and got three winners of the *Derby*, one of which was Moses, one winner of the Oaks, and was the sire of Camel, that got Touchstone who won the *St. Leger* in 1834. Whisker, his own brother, won the *Derby* also, and got Memnon and The Colonel, winners of the *St. Leger*; and Woful, another brother, got Theodore, winner of the *St. Leger*, and two winners of the Oaks.

Chateau commenced his racing career in 1825, when three years old, at Newmarket First Spring Meeting.

1. The 2000 gs. Stakes; a subscription of 100 sovs. each, h. ft.; for colts, 8st 7lbs; and fillies, 8st 4lbs; R. M.; ten subs.

Lord Exeter's ch. c. Enamel, by Phantom out of Miniature..... 1

Mr. Wyndham's b. c. brother to Addy (Chateau Margaux)..... 2

Duke of Grafton's b. c. Bolero, by Partisan..... 3

Gen. Grosvenor's b. c. Crockery, by Rubens; Duke of Grafton's b. c. by Woful; and Lord G. H. Cavendish's bl. c. Black Cat, also started, but were not placed. Chateau beat Enamel next year for the Claret Stakes. Bolero won the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, 20 subs, beating Mortgage, Lionel Lincoln, Cricketer, and four others; and another sweepstakes of thirteen subs. amounting to £340, both at Newmarket. Crockery won four times this year, beating the celebrated Camel and many others.

2. At the same meeting, three days after, Mr. Wyndham's b. c. Chateau Margaux, by Whalebone, beat Mr. Greville's br. c. Lionel Lincoln, 117lbs each, D. M.; 100 sovs; b. R. 7 to 4 on Chateau Margaux.

3. He started for the Great St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster, colts, 8st 2lbs; fillies 8st (88 subs); being beaten by Memnon, The Alderman, and Acton. He was fourth in the race, beating Red Gauntlet, Falcon, Fleur de lis, Pastime, Trinculo, Dauntless, Brownlock, Homer, Rapid, Count Porro, Camilla, Zircon, Crowcatcher, Brigand, Androgeus, Ultima, Bob Logic, Octavius, Spinaway, Hylas, Cleveland, Oberon, His Grace, Daro Devil, and others. He afterwards beat Memnon and the Alderman. Fleur de lis was the best mare of her day; and many of the others were capital horses.

This race was run in 3 min. 23½ sec. But it is proper to observe, that the St. Leger course was then sixty yards longer than it is now, or than our Tasker course; over which Virginia Carey, perhaps our best three year old, ran last fall in 3 min. 51 sec., carrying 115lbs. We are gratified in being able to institute a comparison between the American and English horses, by assuming the average time of the St. Leger race, and the late Tasker race at Baltimore. We do this not to disparage the winner, surely one of our best, but to put to rest the interested cavillings, and to silence those, who, having large interests in American stock, are continually clamouring about English time. To avoid all imputation of unfairness, we will take the average St. Leger time, which is 3 min. 23 sec., and subtract it from the Tasker time, and we find a difference of twenty-eight seconds in favor of the English horses! "This is certainly a great disparity, and exhibits great room for further improvement in our horses! We are not aware, and do not believe in the "tout ensemble" of collateral circumstances, that the English horses had any decided advantage; and are constrained to ascribe this "great disparity" to their intrinsic superiority. We have long entertained the opinion that our American horses were not equal to the "high weights and quick time of the English horses," and the Tasker race but confirms our opinion. Indeed, it would be passing strange if this equality did exist; for how could it happen that inferior English horses, for such were many of our early importations, "badly crossed, and bred in and in" too, should propagate a stock equal to that descended from their best horses, which were surely left behind, and more judiciously intermixed? We ought also to add another view of this subject, that most of our American horses have their pedigrees adulterated by some spurious or base born crosses, well calculated to increase this great disparity.

The Tasker horses, allowing no falling off for the additional 308 yards, would have completed their two miles in 4 min. 13 sec., omitting fractions; while the St. Leger horses, continuing their speed for the balance of their distance, would have finished their two miles in about 3 min. 40 sec.—better time than was ever made in America, even with our light weights! Indeed, no unbiassed man who will take the trouble to ascertain fairly the time of the English horses, can deny the important and incontrovertible fact, that their races are run in better time than ours, notwithstanding the greatly heavier weights carried by the English horses!

Memnon won the St. Leger, carrying 114lbs, in 3 min. 29½ sec., when the distance was sixty yards more than at present, or than our Tasker course; and if he had continued at the same rate, would have run his two miles in about 3 min. 39 sec. Chateau was, perhaps three lengths behind him, and afterwards beat him on the B. Course, at Newmarket, having decidedly the best of him, when Memnon was supposed to be in high order. In justice to the character of Chateau Margaux for speed, we have made this comparison—his game and stoutness none will question.

4. Newmarket, Oct. 19.—The Oatland Stakes of 30 sovs each; B. M. (ten subs).

Mr. Greville's b. c. Don Carlos, 4 yrs, 7st 11lbs [100lbs]. Walked over.

Mr. Wyndham's b. c. Chateau Margaux 3 yrs, 7st 8lbs [105lbs]. Received half the forfeit. Logic, 5 yrs, 8st 10lbs [a winner 22 times]; Zinc [winner of the Oaks and other capital races], 5 yrs, 8st 7lbs; Cinder, 5 yrs, 8st 3lbs; Shadow, 4 yrs, 7st 8lbs [a winner 4 times this year]; El Dorado, 4 yrs, 7st 8lbs, and three others, paid forfeit.

5. 1826.—Newmarket Craven Meeting. He was beaten for the Craven Stakes by Trinculo and Hougoumont: 14 started; not placed. Betting; 6 to 4 agst. Chateau; 5 to 1 agst. Trinculo. N. B. This was the only time he was beaten in 1826; having started ten times and won nine races.

6. At the same Meeting. The Claret Stakes of 200 sovs. each, h. R.; colts, 8st 7lbs; and fillies, 8st 2lbs; rising 4 years old; D. L. more than two miles. (four subs.)

Mr. Wyndham's br. c. Chateau Margaux, by Whalebone..... 1

Lord Exeter's ch. c. Enamel, by Phantom.... 2

Mr. F. Craven's b. f. Pastime, by Partisan.... 3
Betting; 3 to 1 on Enamel, 4 to 1 agst. Chateau.

7. Newmarket First Spring Meeting, April 26. Fifty Pounds by subscription, for three years old, 7st 5lbs; four, 8st 11lbs; and five, 9st 4lbs. Beacon Course; 4 miles and 358 yards.

Mr. Wyndham's br. c. Chateau Margaux..... 1

Mr. Henthcote's ch. c. Nigel..... 2
 Duke of Grafton's ch. f. Tontine..... 3
 High odds on Chateau Margaux.

8. Ascot Heath, Tuesday, June 6. His Majesty's Plate of 100gs., for four years old, 10st 7lbs; five, 11st 7lbs; six, 11st 12lbs; and aged 12st. Four miles.

Mr. Wyndham's br. c. Chateau Margaux, 4 yrs, 147lbs..... 1

Mr. Henthcote's ch. c. Nigel, 4 yrs, 147lbs..... 2

Mr. Mockford's ch. c. Velasquez, 4 yrs, 147lbs..... 3

Lord Clarendon's b. c., Brother to Skiff, 4 yrs, 147lbs..... 4

Mr. Tavistock's ch. h. Shadow, 5 yrs, 161lbs..... 5

Betting: 5 to 2 on Chateau Margaux.

9. Thursday, (two days after the above race) June 8th. The Gold Cup, value 100 sovs, the surplus in specie, by subscriptions of 20 sovs. each; three years old, 6st 10lbs; four, 8st 2lbs; five, 8st 12lbs; six and aged, 9st 3lbs: the owner of second horse to receive back his stake; two miles and a half. (8 subs.)

Mr. Wyndham's br. c. Chateau Margaux, 4 yrs..... 1

Mr. Theobald's ch. h. Cydnus, 5 yrs..... 2

Lord G. H. Cavendish's b. h. Bizarro, 6 yrs..... 3

Betting: 6 to 4 on Chateau Margaux.

10. Brighton, July 29th. A Gold Cup, value 100 sovs. given by his Majesty, in addition to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; for three years old and upwards; two miles. 5 subs.

Lord Egremont's br. c. Chateau Margaux, 8st 3lbs; 4 yrs..... 1

Mr. Theobald's ch. h. Cydnus, 8st 12lbs, 5 yrs..... 2
 4 to 1 on Chateau Margaux.

11. Lewes, Aug. 2d. His Majesty's Plate of 100 gs.; for four years old and upwards; four mile heats.

Lord Egremont's br. c. Chateau Margaux, 4 yrs 147lbs..... walked over.

12. Newmarket First October Meeting. Fifty guineas, free for any horse, &c.; four years, 7st 4lb; five, 8st 5lbs; six, 8st 11lbs; and aged, 9st; Beacon Course.

Mr. Wyndham's br. c. Chateau Margaux, 4 yrs..... 1

Duke of Portland's br. c. Mortgage, 4 yrs..... 2
 7 to 4 on Chateau Margaux.

13. Newmarket Second October Meeting. One third of a subscription of 25 sovs. each, for four years old colts, 8st 10lbs; and fillies, 8st 11bs; D. I.; two miles and 97 yards. 7 subs.

Lord Egremont's br. c. Chateau Margaux..... Walked over.

14. Same Meeting. First year of a renewal of the subscription of 5 sovs. each, for four years old, 7st 7lbs; five, 8st 6lbs; six, 8st 13lbs; and aged, 9st 2 lbs; B. C.; four miles and 358 yards. 7 subs.

Lord Egremont's br. c. Chateau Margaux, 4 yrs..... walked over

The sportsmen began to be of the opinion, that it was useless to encounter Chateau Margaux on equal terms, hence the number of forfeits to him, which they preferred paying to meeting with almost certain defeat. But as the weight imposed on their horses in their handicap races, is a good index of the estimation in which a horse's powers are held, I will give two instances only, to show his high character in the opinion of the best judges, who affix these weights. They are the brightest feathers in his cap!

The Audley End Stakes of 90 sovs. each; &c. &c. E. C.

Mr. Wyndham's br. c. Chateau Margaux, 4 yrs..... 120lbs

D. of Portland's br. c. Mortgage, 4 yrs..... 117lbs

Do. b. c. The Alderman, 4 yrs..... 113lbs

Lord Exeter's b. c. Redgauntlet, 4 yrs..... 114lbs

G. H. Cavendish's b. h. Bizarro, 6 yrs..... 126lbs

Lord Wharnccliffe's b. h. El Dorado, 5 yrs..... 117lbs

Lord Anson's b. f. Heroine, 3 yrs..... 90lbs

In this race he was ordered to carry 7lbs. more than The Alderman, who beat him the last year for the St. Leger, 6lbs. more than Redgauntlet, and 3lbs. more than Mortgage; all of his age. He has to give El Dorado his year and 3lbs; and the famous horse Bizarro 2 yrs. older is ordered to carry only 6lbs. for those two years, more than Chateau!

He was nominated for the Ouland Stakes at Newmarket Craven Meeting, April 1827. He and the other horses in this race were thus handicapped.

Mr. Wyndham's Chateau Margaux, 4 yrs. 8st 12lbs

Lord Exeter's Zealot, by Partisan, 6 yrs..... 8st 9lbs

Lord Anson's Sligo, by Waxy Pope, 5 yrs..... 8st 7lbs

Mr. Wyndham's Stumps, by Whalebone, 4 yrs..... 8st 6lbs

Lord Wharnccliffe's El Dorado, 5 yrs..... 8st 5lbs

Mr. Gully's Rigmorale, by Soothsayer, 4 yrs..... 8st 1lb

Mr. Payne's Barytes, by Walton, 4 yrs..... 8st 1lb

Lord Exeter's Hobgoblin, by Comus, 3 yrs..... 7st 10lbs

Mr. Forth's Shortwain, by Interpreter, 3 yrs..... 7st 6lbs

Lord Anson's Heroine, by Bastard, 3 yrs..... 7st 5lbs

Mr. R. Wilson's Maldonia, by Fungus, 3 yrs..... 7st 2lbs

Duke of Richmond's Leak Boy, by Aladdin, 3 yrs..... 7st 1lb

Mr. Gully's Truth, by Caston, 3 yrs..... 6st 13lbs

Gen. Grosvenor's Pello, by Orrillo, 3 yrs..... 6st 9lbs

"Thus it will be seen that Chateau gave to Zealot, 2 yrs. and 3lbs; to Sligo, 1 yr. and 5lbs; and to those of his own age, 6, 7, and 11lbs; and to the best of the 3 year olds, 1st 2lbs; down to 8st 3lbs." Some of these were very good horses, winning many races of the highest character. Sligo won the Whip. Nothing

can be more complimentary to a horse, than such handicapping.

15. 1827. Newmarket First Spring Meeting, May 3d. The King's Plate of 100gs; for four years old, 11st; five, 11st 9lbs; six and aged, 12st; Round Course; nearly four miles.

Mr. Wyndham's br. c. Chateau Margaux, by Whalebone, 4 yrs. walked over.

16. At this Meeting, April 30; the Gold Cup, originally purchased in 1768 by a subscription of 24 Noblemen and Gentlemen, and which had remained in the possession of Lord Grosvenor ever since 1780, when Pot8os, by Eclipse, out of Sports Mistress, walked over for it, was challenged for by the Hon. C. Wyndham, the proprietor of Chateau Margaux, which not being accepted, the Cup became the property of Mr. Wyndham. Mr. Wyndham's nomination was sealed up, according to the prescribed mode, but the received opinion was, that he named Chateau Margaux, he being at that time decidedly the best in his stable for that distance; the Beacon Course.

17. Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, May 17th. The Jockey Club Purse of 50 sovs., for horses the property of Members of the Jockey Club; four years old, 7st 2lbs; five, 8st 3lbs; six, 8st 9lbs; and aged, 8st 11lbs; B. Course.

Mr. Wyndham's br. h. Chateau Margaux, by Whalebone, 5 yrs. 1

Duke of Portland's b. h. The Alderman, 5 yrs. 2
6 to 4 on Chateau Margaux.

18. Ascot Heath, June 12th; his Majesty's Plate of 100gs.; for four years old, 10st 7lbs; five, 11st 7lbs; six, 11st 12lbs; and aged, 12st; four miles.

Mr. Wyndham's br. h. Chateau Margaux, 5 yrs, 161lbs 1

Lord Exeter's ch. c. Hobgoblin, 4 yrs, 147lbs. 2

Lord Tavistock's ch. f. Leaway, 4 yrs, 147lbs 3

Mr. Heathcote's ch. h. Nigel, 5 yrs, 161lbs. 4
2 to 1 on Chateau Margaux. Won easily.

"In the first round little exertion was made, but on the turn of the land in the second round, Chateau Margaux came out and won in a canter by two lengths."

19. Newmarket First October Meeting; his Majesty's Plate of 100gs.; for four years old, 10st 7lbs; five, 11st 7lbs; six, 11st 12lbs; and aged, 12st; Round Course.

Mr. Wyndham's br. h. Chateau Margaux, 5 yrs, 161lbs 0

Col. Wilson's Lamplighter, by Mer- 0 } dead heat
him, 4 yrs, 147lbs. 0 }

Mr. Lumley's b. c. Monarch, by Comus, 4 yrs, 147lbs 3

Betting; 7 to 4 on Chateau Margaux, and 5 to 2 against Lamplighter.

After the dead heat Mr. Wyndham and Col. Wilson compromised and divided the Plate. Lamplighter then walked over.

20. Newmarket Second Oct. Meeting, Oct. 19.—Second year of a renewal of the subscription of 5 sovs each; for four years old, 7st 7lbs; five, 8st 6lbs; six, 8st 13lbs; and aged, 9st 2lbs. Beacon Course (seven subs.)

Mr. Wyndham's br. h. Chateau Margaux, by Whalebone, 5 years. Walked over.

21. Newmarket Houghton Meeting, Oct. 29.—One third of a Subscription of 25 sovs each; for five years old, 8st 8lbs; six, 9st; and aged, 9st 3lbs, &c. Beacon Course (seven subs.)

Ld. Egremont's br. h. Chateau Margaux. Walked over.

22. At the same meeting.—Mr. Wyndham's Chateau Margaux, 5 yrs, received forfeit from Mr Payne's Helenus, 4 yrs, 6st 7lbs each; T. Y. C., about three-quarters of a mile; 100 sovs. Helenus was a capital horse, remarkable for his speed.

It appears, therefore, that Chateau won eight times while five years old, without having been beaten; and seventeen times without losing once, during this and the last year. This success challenges competition, as many of these races were against the best horses, at the most fashionable courses, and at long distances. In all his races previous to this period, he was beaten thrice, running second for the 2000 gs stakes, and beating the winner a longer distance, when they met again, and running fourth for the St. Leger, afterwards beating Memnon, the winner, and the Alderman, who were before him.

23. Newmarket Craven Meeting 1829.—He was beat for the Craven Stakes, A. F. (about a mile and a quarter), by Lamplighter, Pastime, and Sharpset, beating Belzoni and Goblet. Betting: 2 to 1 against Chateau Margaux; 3 to 1 against Lamplighter; 4 to 1 against Pastime; and 10 to 1 against Sharpset.

24. Newmarket First Spring Meeting, Tuesday.—Fifty pounds by subscription; for four years old, 7st 9lbs; five, 8st 3lbs; six and aged, 8st 7lbs; last three miles. B. C.

Mr. Wyndham's br. h. Chateau Margaux, 5 yrs 1

Duke of Grafton's ch. h. Paul Jones, by Partisan, 4 years 2

2 to 1 on Chateau Margaux.

25. Thursday.—The King's Plate of 100 gs; for four years old, 11st; five, 11st 9lbs; six and aged, 12st. Round Course.

Mr. Richardson's br. h. Brownlock, 5 years, 163lbs 1

Mr. Wyndham's br. h. Chateau Margaux, 5 years, 163lbs. 2

4 to 1 on Chateau Margaux—he beat Brownlock, after this race, nearly 4 miles.

23. Thursday: Newmarket Second Spring Meeting.—The Jockey Club Plate of 50 sovs; for horses, the property of members of the Jockey Club; four years, 7st 2lbs; five, 8st 3lbs; six, 8st 9lbs; aged, 8st 11lbs. Beacon Course.

Mr. Wyndham's br. h. Chateau Margaux, 6 yrs 1

Duke of Portland's br. h. Conjuror, 4 yrs. 2

Lord Cleveland's b. h. Memnon, 6 years. 3

Lord Tavistock's ch. m. Leeway, 5 years. 4

Memnon the favourite.

26. Ascot Heath, June 3.—His Majesty's Plate of 100 gs; for four years, 10st 7lbs; five, 11st 7lbs; six, 11st 12lbs; and aged, 12st; four miles.

Mr. Wyndham's br. h. Chateau Margaux, 6 yrs

166lbs. 1

Mr. Richardson's br. h. Brownlock, 6 yrs, 166lb 2

Mr. D. Radcliffe's b. h. Dervise, 5 yrs, 161lbs. 3

Even betting between Chateau Margaux and Brownlock.

27. Thursday.—He was bent for the Gold Cup, 2½ miles, by Bobadilla and Souvenir. 28. He was bent for the Gold Cup at Brighton, by Maresfield and Souvenir, and [29] for the King's Plate at Lewis, by Spadec. The above account embraces all his running. He covered several seasons in England at ten guineas each mare.

From an examination of the foregoing account of Chateau's performances, it appears that at four years old, he started ten, and won nine times; and when five years old, he won eight times without losing a race. He won in all, twenty-two times, viz. eight times over the Beacon Course, which is four miles and 336 yards, and was never beaten that distance; six times four miles, four-mile heats, and the R. Course, making inclusive of two R. C. races, fourteen races of four miles and upwards. His running was chiefly at Newmarket and the most fashionable courses, and against the best horses of the day. The names of Memnon, Enamel, Fleur de lis, The Alderman, Pastime, Brownlock, Falcon, Redguntlet, Triculo, Bizarre, Cydnus, Nigel, Mortgage, Leeway, Monarch, Helms, Belzoni, Dervise, and many other excellent runners that were vanquished all distances by Chateau Margaux, exhibit the strongest testimony of his splendid career, and great superiority as a racehorse at all distances. There can be no doubt of his speed, for he beat the speediest horses short distances; and what may be thought better evidence by some in this country, he ran over the St. Leger Course in 3 min. 23½ sec., when sixty yards longer than it now is, running that distance at the rate

of 3 min. 29 sec. to the two miles, and carrying too 114lbs; and there can be no doubt of his bottom and game, for he never lost a race over the Beacon Course. He had speed enough to go with the speediest, and bottom enough to outlast the stoutest.

Chateau Margaux is a large dark brown horse, with both hindfeet white, fully five feet three inches high, of great length and uncommon substance and power. His bone is large, especially his backbone, which is of extraordinary size; his muscle is abundant, but clean, dry, and tendinous, without any useless or cumbersome flesh; and his powerful and fully developed form indicates what his performances prove, that he is perfect master of high weights. His head is clean, bony, and beautiful; his nostril large and expansive; his jaws wide apart, affording room for a large and well-detached throatle; and his countenance mild and noble, indicating the best temper. His neck rises well from the shoulder, and joins the head in the handsomest and best manner. His shoulder has a very wide and large bone, is very strong and well-displayed, and inclines back well, and rises sufficiently at the withers, without that superfluous crest, which surmounts the shoulder often two or three inches, and which is certainly of no use either to the strength or easy motion of the shoulder. His arm comes out well from his body, is long, muscular, and strong; his back is of medium length, coupling pretty well back, but uncommonly strong; with a loin wide, a little arched, and very powerful. His body is deep throughout, which makes him a short-legged horse, while, at the same time, he has great reach. He has wide, strong hips; and in his sweep to the hock he cannot be surpassed. His legs are short and flat, with good bone, and clean, well-detached tendons, in fine proportions, with excellent feet. His action is very excellent, bold, free elastic, and full of power, easy, correct, and graceful. With uncommon strength and power, and unequalled action, and very racing like form, he unites beauty and grandeur.

Such a horse as this, it might be expected, would make a distinguished stallion any where. His colts, in 1833, the oldest then being three years old, ran with great success in England; running better and winning more races than the get of any young horse. Concoisseur, by Chateau, ran second for the Derby, 124 subscribers, the quickest Derby on record, beating Revenge, Glaucus, Catlonian, Whale, Sir Robert, Forester, Cactus, Egyptian, Shyllock, Prince Llewellyn, and most of the good colts of the year, and was afterwards sold for 1400 guineas, and sent abroad. His colts have fully sustained the character for which his family are so remarkable, of excellent speed united with wiry bottom. The following is the unsolicited evidence of

a disinterested gentleman of high character and judgment, and of considerable acquaintance with turf matters in both countries, and who has spent some time in England. "His stock so far in this country have proved themselves, and particularly his colts, good ones. From what I have observed of their running, and from what others, no way interested in them or their sire, have told me, they have generally been able to stay the distance, whatever it might be, having been full of running to the last. Chateau Margaux must command a great many of our best mares, for his performances were of the first order in point of feet, and they are scarcely surpassed on paper. Game, good temper, and a desire to 'go ahead,' are the leading characteristics of his sort; and I predict, that five or six years hence, his stock will outsell and outstrip in a double sense, most of the progeny of his contemporaries."

Mr. Tattersall says in various letters on this subject: "The only chance you will ever have of getting Chateau, is by the death of Lord Egremont." "For a stallion I would advise the Whalebone blood; they always train on." "Chateau Margaux is not to be sold, nor the Colonel, I was at Petworth last week, and Lord E. said, no money should tempt him to part from Chateau." "Chateau Margaux is the horse your people would like, so large, and so like a gentleman. When your friend comes, I will take him to Lt. Egremont's to see the three largest thorough-bred horses in England in any one man's stud, Chateau, Gaberluczie, and Nimrod." "I think Chateau the finest horse I almost ever saw." In a letter to Mr. Corbin, Mr. Tattersall says, "I have been down to Petworth and purchased Chateau for Avery. I think he will be delighted, having always said, never let him slip through your hands for us. It is a shame to send such a horse away; but I advised Lt. E. to sell him"—"all his stock being of the same blood."

The importation of Chateau into this country is an important event in the history of our turf; and on many accounts he is likely to prove an invaluable acquisition to our stock. His family are all remarkable for their racing qualities. His ancestors were the best of their day; he was the best four-mile horse of his time; his brothers and sisters are very distinguished on the turf; and his colts, both at three and four years old, have fully and nobly sustained the hereditary honors of the family. His immense power and ability to carry high weights constitute an important recommendation to those who advert to the delicate, weak, and weedy form of most of our native stables. His blood, too, is new, and, therefore, a direct cross for almost all our mares. Besides it is peculiarly adapted to this country, as he deeply imbued

with the best Eclipse blood through Mercury, Patoss, and in the maternal line from Eclipse himself, while the Herod blood largely preponderates in our native stock. So far he has proved himself a capital stallion; and he is now in the prime of life, and of the right age to get the best stock. His sound limbs and fine eyes add not a little to his value as a cross on stock certainly deficient in both respects. It is characteristic of his family not to break down young, but to train on and improve with age; and the rich bay or brown colour of his family has been, with hardly an exception, imparted to his progeny in England.

It is often unjust, and oftener invidious to make comparisons, but it may, on the strongest grounds, be asserted, that the character and promise of Chateau as a stallion, were at least as high as those of any horse of his age in England. It also may be safely asserted, that no horse with higher character at home, or a brighter prospect of usefulness and distinction in his adopted country, was ever imported from England into the U. States. And it may, with equal truth be affirmed, that there is no horse in this country, whose claims on the public patronage are greater, and whose progeny will be more likely to win for their sire distinction and fame, or to revive and keep up the lustre of the American turf. M.

We have with pleasure given a place to the foregoing, though lengthy memoir, sensible that the subject of it highly deserves the attention of breeders; and we are happy to be able to give some further testimony to the merit of this justly celebrated horse. Speaking of the race for the King's Plate, Newmarket, June 12, 1827, The Annals of Sporting, vol. 12, p. 11, says: "The first day, Tuesday, June 12.—A royal race; the King's Plate, over a good old fashioned distance, four miles, opened the meeting." "Dervise (His majesty's), being drawn," "five started. Lecwasy as usual went off at a pull, and there were not wanting those who backed the pace against Chateau Margaux's goodness; but if we know any thing of a race, may we never see another if that clever animal had not won the plate at any point of the running. Dockerry sat still, as cool and quiet as a man secure of victory should be, the whole way, coming out at the proper point, and winning in a canter."

"What a race would Memnon, Chateau, and Long-waist make! would it could be tried on—over the B. C., how say ye?"

It will be seen that Chateau afterwards beat Memnon four miles B. C.

Page 13. "Thursday, June 14.—The Gold Cup was the attraction of the day; the more so, as the celebrated Memnon had been brought, and was purposely kept fresh to win it."

"Rachel, Mortgage, Hobgoblin, Monarch, and Memnon, accordingly started." "Memnon, however, won rather cleverly, though not so easily as has been stated. He began to roll a little, and we are sure Chafney would confess to this. Mortgage, what a hunter would he make! was second, and the Hobgoblin third.

"Memnon has certainly proved himself a tip top; he has yet, however, to beat *Chateau Margaux*, and perhaps *Longwaist* to be quite the hero of the tale. It is said that Lord Egremont has challenged to run him (with *Chateau*) for any sum, at any place, and for any distance; but that Lord Darlington cries off, content, probably, with the laurels already won. The match, if made, would make a stir in the turf world."

Page 341. "Newmarket, Tuesday, Oct. 2.—An old fashioned B. C. Race. I wish such were more frequent; for then should we have more of the *Cydna*, *Mortgage*, and *Chateau Margaux* quality in our stables. *Mortgage*, *Black Swan*, and *Memnon* entered for it." *Memnon* being drawn did not start; won by *Mortgage* by ten lengths.

Page 342. "Thursday, 4.—Lord Egremont's stable had the turn this day." "The *Claret* hero, stout *Chateau*, ran a dead heat (four miles), "my masters!" with *Lampfighter*, a clever colt to tell no fibs, (No march not worth a crown in the race) for the King's Plate. Col. Wilson and his Lordship, on the principle, I suppose, of "a bird in the hand," &c., and to prevent accidents, shared. Betting, before the start, 7 to 4 on *Chateau*; 3 to 1 against the *Lampfighter*, and double against the tail horse. The race displayed the tactics of Buckle and Dockeray to very fine advantage. The young one (Dockeray on *Chateau*) proved quite upside with the veteran; but in my opinion, he had the better four mile horse."

The portrait of *Chateau*, in this number, it will be recollected, is correctly copied from a representation of him in racing condition, as he was when only a four year old colt, in 1826; and allowance must be made between his appearance then, and what it now is, spread and filled out in stallion order, at near thirteen years of age.—Ed.

IMPORTATION OF TRANBY AND THE WHALE.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we announce the purchase and shipment, to Virginia, of these celebrated horses. Messrs. Avery, Merritt, and Co. are really "going the whole;" and while gentlemen do the thing in this spirited manner, we shall ever be first to second their exertions. We have said, and now repeat, that farther improvement in our present stock is only to be obtained by introducing from

abroad the best; the third and fourth rate horses of England we do not want; such are inferior to what we already have; crossing our breed with these must deteriorate in place of meliorating what we have got. Importing horses as we would a bale of goods, and pushing them into the market with the same view, is one thing. The importers of such play the game of "Jack's alive;" introducing those of value and actual character is quite a different operation; a work of expense, discernment, and enterprise, worthy of countenance, and deserving remuneration. And we venture to claim for the gentlemen above named the patronage of breeders of the "blood horse." They have certainly been happy in the majority of their selections, price apparently being a secondary consideration. Of "stout *Chateau Margaux*," and his four-year old son, *Claret*, we have given full memoirs. The *W hale*, hourly expected, if not already arrived, is a good one; he is by *Whalebone*, out of *Rectory* by *Octavius*, son of *Orville*, and winner of the Derby—*Catharine* (sister to *Colibri*), by *Woodpecker*—*Camilla* by *Trenton*, out of *Coquette* by the *Compton Barb*. The dam of *Octavius* was *Marianne*, by *Muffi*—*Marie*, by *Telamon*, out of *A-la-Grecque*, by *Regulus*. *Tranby*, who carried Mr. Osbaldeston four different heats of four miles each, in his great time match at Newmarket, Nov. 5, 1831, is too well known to require comment; we only ask the reader to bear in mind, that he was then only five years old, and with 157lbs upon his back, performed his second heat in eight minutes, over heavy turf, saturated with water, during a violent rain. When we produce a horse bred in America that can do that distance, at that age, with like weight, we will say that we do not require the importation of such as *Tranby*; but until then, there is certainly room for improvement, and we say, go on with the good work.

Tranby is by *Blacklock*, his dam by *Orville* (see his pedigree and performance, vol. i. no. 4, p. 139)—*Miss Grimstone*, by *Weasel*—*Ancestor*—*Damascus Arabian*—*Sampson*—*Oroonoko*—*Sister to Mirza* and infant,—by the *Godolphin Arabian*—*Hobgoblin*—*Whitefoot*—*Leedes*—*Moonah Barb* mare.

Blacklock is by *Whitlock*, son of *Hambletonian*, son of *King Fergus*, the son of *Eclipse*. His dam by *Coriander*; her dam, *Wildgoose*, by *Highflyer*, out of *Coheiren*, by *PocSoc*.

Extract from a letter recently received from one of the proprietors.

"I feel highly gratified in informing you that we expect *Tranby* (your favourite) and *W hale* by the next arrival, if these noble animals are not sacrificed on the passage by some fatality or accident. To one so well informed on English turf matters, and so good a judge of English pedigree, I need say nothing

on the score of pedigree and performance. I will, however, make a few extracts from Mr. Tattersall's letters, which reached us last night, relative to their form and appearance, and his opinion concerning them. He says, "I tell you the good ones—Tranby is yours. I wrote to Mr. Gully on the receipt of your letter, making him an offer of —gs.; this you will say was very bold, but I had, for the king of Belgium, bid —gs., in the spring." "Mr. Gully said no."

"I wrote my final was —gs.; on this condition he must be the same as when I last saw him at Hampton Court." "He wrote to say, I might go and see him, and if I could do no more, send him —gs. I set off to Hampton Court after the post, saw him, and not only him, but two or three as fine foals as man can see by him; he is a very quiet coverer, and a sure foal getter." "You will like him when you see him; he is one colour, no white, with great bone and fine action, capital back, loin, &c., &c." "He has fine action, and certainly could run both fast and a distance."

"I have taken three of your countrymen to Hampton Court to see Tranby, and they all like him very much."

"*Whale* goes back to Lord Egremond's old and best seat; he was good for either distance or speed, as his performances unquestionably prove."

"He is very near sixteen hands, showing much racing shape, and a great deal of blood." "He will make a magnificent horse." "He may be worth more money than any horse I have yet sent you out; he is as fine, and a good one." "They shall both go by the Hark Away, and will, I trust, arrive safe and well."

Our correspondent adds: "I liked the blood, and wrote for both these horses. I had written for Tranby at any price." "The Hark Away is expected to sail from Liverpool, Jan. 2, 1835. It has been our lucky ship, and its name is ominous, I suspect, of the great celebrity awaiting the colts of these and our late importations."

"Please inform me what horses cover in your section this season." "If we have the good luck to have these horses arrive safely, we would locate one of them in New-York, if there were an assurance of a fair number of good mares. I think your people would prefer Tranby. Please write me as soon as you can form your opinion with satisfactory correctness; and if not too much trouble to you, I would beg you to consult several of your breeders."

For ourselves we candidly and unhesitatingly say to our New-York friends, that were we to select from the seven imported horses belonging to these gentlemen in Virginia (of whom our correspondent is one), including Tranby and the Whale, that our choice would lie with Chateau Margaux or Tranby; between two so good and so stout, and so well adapted to our system

of racing (long heats), it is hard to decide, and impossible to do so without a view of both. We have, however, at once accepted the offer of our southern friends in behalf of our northern breeders, and congratulate them on the prospect of having so great an acquisition to the stud as Tranby, during the approaching season, and trust that his reception will comport with his fame. He will most probably stand in the vicinity of New-York.

We could wish our friends, who are breeders of the blood horse to bear in mind, that in this *Whalebone* cross are combined three of the very best and most fashionable strains of blood. That of Matchem through his son Conductor, and grandson Trumpetor, the latter the sire of Penelope, the dam not only of *Whalebone*, but of Web, Woful, Willful, Wire, Whisker, Waterloo, Wildfire, Windfall, &c., all by Waxy, and all capital performers; and (her dam) Prunella, daughter of Highflyer, produced (Penelope) Parasol, Pelase, Podargus, Pioneer, Pope, Pledge, Pawn, Pope Joan, Piquet, Prudence, &c., all of celebrity; and Promise by Snap, the dam of Prunella produced Patience, Peeress, Pallas, Prado, Prizefighter, Torbay, Peppermint, and Prunella: here then is truly a line of "stout and true runners;" well may it be called "*the fine Penelope and Prunella blood of the Duke of Grafton*." Trumpetor (the sire of Penelope), every man acquainted with the English Turf, knows to have been a trump; and Highflyer (sire of Prunella), that best of the best, it is unnecessary to speak of. We will now take a glance at the paternal side: Waxy (sire of *Whalebone*), it is unnecessary to speak of as a sire, further than what we have already done in the exhibition of his get out of the one mare, Penelope! But in him we have, if not the best, equal to the best line of descent from his grandaïre, the renowned Eclipse; for between the sons of the latter, Potitos sire of Waxy, and King Fergus, we are at a loss to decide as to which has transmitted down to the present day, the best and stoutest now on the turf. Dunganen may rank third; Mercury, Volunteer, and several other sons of Eclipse, have high pretensions; yet as *stock horses*, with continuance down to the present time, we award in favor of Fergus and Potitos. In support of Fergus, we offer Benningbrough, and his son old Orville, than whose get there are none better, ay, and generally all sound horses, a matter of vital importance; see his sons Emilius, Maley, and their get; again, Hamiltonian, son of Fergus, and his sons and daughters, &c. And here comes the blood of Tranby, out of an Orville mare; and Blacklock, his sire, was by Whitelock, who was by this same Hamiltonian; and Coriander, the sire of Blacklock's dam, was by Potitos.

THOUGHTS ON BLOOD HORSES.

Stable management in general—getting into condition—training for the Turf—racing—breeding—hereditary diseases, &c.

[Continued from page 143.]

At the conclusion in the last number of that part of this essay which treated upon *The Anatomy of the Horse's Leg below the Knee and the Foot, Shoeing and Plating*, I observed that "in the next I should commence with a subject, though perhaps not more useful than the last, yet more in accordance with the pursuits of a majority of my readers, that of *Breeding*."

This subject embraces a very large field, not confined merely to the treatment of the mare and her foal, but to the judicious selection of both Sire and Dam, blood, shape, make and symmetry; crossing and intermixing with judgment different strains of blood, aiming at the desirable qualifications of some, scrutinizing and avoiding the imperfections of others, and above all, rejecting in toto every thing in the nature of *Mendels*, and all to which they appertain, whether acquired or innate, thereby precluding the possibility of entailing upon posterity any hereditary malady.

As the object to which our labour is directed, is that of celerity of motion, combined with continuance, it may be well, before we proceed to the acquirement of what is desired, to point out the manner in which the horse moves, commonly called his

PACES.

"The Gallop (says Mr. Richard Lawrence), is the swiftest pace of which the animal is capable, and differs nothing from the canter except its velocity. When this pace is to be executed, the body is carried perfectly in a horizontal posture, and with very little motion either upwards or downwards, but it requires great muscular power in the limbs to preserve the straight line in the motion of the body, because as the body sinks nearer the ground during the gallop, the legs must bend very considerably at every joint in order to clear themselves from the ground, every time they are advanced to take a fresh stroke.

"There is a considerable difference between the gallop of the horse and of those animals that have flexible spines or back-bones, such as the Dog, Cat, and the Hare. These animals gallop with the fore and the hind legs extended at the same period, so that every time the legs recover themselves to take a fresh impulse, they cross each other; that is to say, the hind legs come beyond the fore legs when they meet under the body. Hence at this period of gathering the legs together, the body forms an arch, by which means, the hind quarters are brought more under the centre of the body, and this is the chief cause of the comparative swiftness of these animals in proportion to their size. But the gallop of the horse is very different,

for had his back possessed such a degree of flexibility, as to have formed an arch alternately with the action of his legs; it would have been impossible for the rider to have kept his seat, during such an alternate elevation and depression of the back-bone. The horse therefore never extends his fore-legs and his hind-legs at the same time during the gallop; hence, all the representations of that action in pictures of Race-horses, are false and erroneous, for the hind-legs and fore-legs follow each other; for instance, when the hind-legs are at the utmost extension backwards, the fore-legs are under the belly, and just quitting the ground, to throw themselves forward, but the hind-legs instantly follow, so that when the fore-legs are extended forwards, the hind-legs are brought under the body to take a fresh spring.

"The legs, however, do not alight all at the same moment, but in regular succession, and nearly in a line, and at equal distance from each other."

"In the canter the action is divided into three beats; namely (if the horse lead with the right or off fore-leg). The first is the near or left hind-leg; next the off hind-leg, and near fore-leg at the same time; and finally the off or right fore-leg.

"But in the gallop, the legs all move more separately as in the walk, the near hind-leg first alighting on the ground, then the off hind-leg; next the near fore-leg. Thus the foot-marks of all the four legs follow each other nearly in a straight line, and at equal distances. By this means the shock is broken, as the weight and concussion is divided between every leg by their coming to the ground in regular succession, after each other, and the contrary effect would have taken place had the legs moved two and two parallel to each other.

"On this account the common way amongst artists of representing the horse on the gallop, and his fore-legs and hind-legs extended at the same time, is quite erroneous, because the hind-legs are always advanced under the body to receive the weight, at the time that the fore-legs are extended."

"The late Mr. St. Bell, who understood certainly very well the paces of the horse, divides the gallop into three.

"The common gallop (he says) contains three times. If, for example, the horse begins his gallop on the right, the left hind-foot beats the first time, the right hind-foot and left fore-foot beat the second time together, and the right fore-foot beats the third. In the gallop of four times, the feet strike the ground in the same order as in walking. Supposing the horse galloping on the right, the left hind-foot beats the first time, the right hind-foot beats the second time, the left fore-foot beats the third, and the right fore-foot beats

the fourth. This gallop is regular and confined, and little adapted for speed. The gallop at two times, is faster than at either three or four; the legs follow in the same order as in the trot, so that the two sounds are given by the left hind-foot, and right fore-foot striking the ground together, and by the right hind-foot, and left fore-foot also striking the ground together."

"During the gallop, the horse leads with one fore-leg projected beyond the other, and riders in general (though there is no very obvious reason for it) prefer the off or right fore-leg, to the near or left; but this is all the effect of habit; for as the body of the horse is obliged to move rather obliquely and not in a straight line, the rider (for his own ease) is also obliged to sit in the same direction; hence after being accustomed to ride a horse, that leads always with the same leg, he finds it inconvenient and unpleasant to ride one that leads with the opposite leg, but this, as has been just observed, is entirely the effect of habit."

"Every horse, however, should be taught to lead with either leg occasionally, because the leg with which he does not lead, does more work than the other, by coming to the ground first, and thereby receiving first the shock of the body. Moreover, if the horse is never suffered to change his legs, he acquires a stiff, awkward, contracted motion on the one side comparatively with the other, and therefore when obliged to change, he goes not only very uneasy to himself, but also to his rider."

"During the gallop it is necessary that there should be a uniformity of action in all the four legs; thus if the horse leads with the off or right fore-leg, the right hind-leg should follow, but if the animal leads with the off or right fore-leg, and the left or near hind-leg follows, he is then said to gallop false, and should be stopped immediately for fear of his legs interfering, and thereby rendering him liable to fall."

"It is easier for the rider when the horse leads with the off or right fore-leg, because the rider, holding the reins in the left hand, generally turns his body, somewhat to the same side, which inclination accords also with the oblique direction of the horse's body. To oblige the horse to lead with the off fore-leg, it will be necessary to shorten the near or left hand rein, and to press the horse's side with the left leg, and apply the spur if necessary. By shortening the left hand rein, his head and neck will be inclined to the left, or near hand side, which will confine the motion of his near or left shoulder, and force him to advance the off shoulder; at the same time the pressure of the rider's left leg throws off the croupe to the right side, and gives the hind-quarters the same direction as the fore-quarters. If the horse is required to lead with the left

or near fore-leg, the right hand and heel must be employed for that purpose."

"Different horses gallop in very different forms; some gallop very high with their fore-quarters throwing up their knees, as high as their chests, and even higher. This action is peculiar to most foreign horses, particularly the Spanish; and although it adds to the pomp and parade of a war horse, or managed horse, yet it reduces the speed in a very great degree, as well as adds to the labour and fatigue which the animal has to undergo. The English thorough bred horse on the contrary, gallops low, with his fore-legs nearly in a straight line of elevation; nor are his head and neck much raised beyond the line of his body. This style of galloping is much better adapted for speed, and is almost universal amongst race horses, but it requires great muscular power, and command of the limbs, to enable the body to preserve this steady and straight line, during its progression, for the hind-quarters must be doubled up, as it were, to enable them to clear the ground at the moment, when they are thrown forward under the body. Hence, the necessity of the thighs and hocks being well formed; that the thighs should be broad and muscular, and the hock broad also, so as to increase the fulcrum or mechanical purchase in the hock joint, from whence the spring is principally taken. It must also be evident that a good conformation is necessary in the fore-quarters, to preserve a proper harmony of action in all the limbs, although instances sometimes occur, of horses that are badly formed in the fore-quarters being possessed of great speed. But this casual variation from an established rule, may be attributed principally to the animal's being endowed with some peculiar properties in the conformation of his hind quarters, and furnishes no reason for neglecting to look to the fore-quarters in the choice of a horse for either the Road or the Field."

Having described the manner in which the horse moves, the next thing to come at, is that external conformation or shape which constitutes most power, and affords the greatest facility of motion; this is to be found in certain families to a much greater degree than others, consequently in selecting; we designate, by what is called "blood," good or bad, as the family may be noted for the qualification sought for. Bad temper, vice, and certain blemishes, such as curbs, spavins, ringbones, weak and bad feet, broken wind and pulmonary complaints, as also weak and bad eyes even to blindness, are hereditary; so is courage, cowardice, or resolution in the horse as well as man; in the latter no doubt the force of education has a powerful effect, but this cannot so well be said to act upon the mind of the horse; yet we are of those who can never believe that education can make a truly brave

man of an innate coward; or an honest or honourable one if sprung from a villainous stock, the disease may be amended, but never eradicated; constitutional stamina and hardihood are likewise family qualifications, which we witness every day in our own species—as aspertains equally to the horse. The animal may be free from all these inherent constitutional defects, and yet in point of shape, not have what is called the “points” (external conformation) adapted to speed, or the purpose intended; these may also be said to be hereditary, inasmuch as like begets like. The judgment required in breeding or crossing, is to select in such manner as to discard all defects, and obtain for the produce from the one parent, that which the other may be most deficient in, thereby progressively improving and ultimately combining all that is desirable. Blemishes, such as curbs, spavins, &c. the Breeder may perceive, constitutional weakness or ailment, he may discover; but how is he to select that shape or those particular points, which will give the greatest speed and continuance, otherwise than by understanding how different conformations, proportions and admeasurements, act upon mechanical principles? Were we then merely to say, that long and deep shoulder blades were preferable, or that long arms and thighs, short legs, [from the knee and hock downwards], deep chest, &c. were best calculated for speed, without assigning the reason, we should be going little beyond broad assertion, shall therefore endeavour to show in what the preference exists, and in what way the difference of position, shape and admeasurement of the parts, adds to, or diminishes power and velocity of motion.

The different services required, or the different uses to which the animal is put, will require in some, points constituting perfection, which in others would be exactly the reverse. For instance, the cart or dray horse, a thick heavy forehead, very wide chest, and short upright pasterns, would enable him to throw great weight into the collar with additional effect; and as he is not required to move much beyond a walk, pasterns of this shape will give additional strength, and will not add to the evils produced by concussion, which they otherwise would do, were he compelled to move at the top of his speed. As however, we are treating of the “Blood Horse,” required for racing, hunting or the like, I shall here confine my observations to what may be required for the Course, or the Field.

For the information and amusement of the reader, I shall here give the Table of Proportions in the use of the pupils of the Veterinary schools in France, and also what I conceive of more importance, and more directly in point, the actual proportions of Col. O.

Kelly's memorable horse Eclipse, who is supposed to have surpassed all others in the combination of strength, speed, and continuance at high weights; so much so, that an eminent writer observes, “nature when she formed Eclipse, threw away her favourite mould.”

The celebrated Childers, sometimes called the Duke of Devonshire's or Flying Childers, to distinguish him from his own brother, Bleeding or Barillet's Childers, (the name of Bleeding Childers being given him from his bleeding frequently at the nose) is supposed to have had (if any difference) a little more speed, though by no means the strength of Eclipse. The latter furnishes the subject of the noted French Veterinary surgeon Monsieur Sainbell's calculations, who separated the flesh from the bones, and preserved his skeleton. Monsieur Sainbell in his work on the Veterinary art, has given an elaborate description of his several proportions. “He was never deemed handsome, although the mechanism of his frame, as far as regarded his powers of swiftness, was almost perfect.”

The following is an extract from Monsieur Sainbell's observation on the subject.

“The Horses of different countries are in general distinguished from each other by a peculiar appropriate conformation. The Spanish horse differs materially in his outward appearance from the English Race Horse. The difference in the length and direction of the parts of which each is composed, produces in each a system, from whose mechanical arrangement result motions very unequal in their extent. The Spanish horse cadences his steps with dignity, whilst the English horse drives his mass forward with strength and speed. This difference, which proceeds from the peculiar conformation of each, contradicts in some particulars, the table of geometrical proportions in the use of the pupils of the Veterinary schools of France; it proves that no common measure has been made to apply equally to every species, since nature has ever diversified the forms of the individuals which compose it.

“The following observations do not take for their object, the forms which please the eye at the first glance, that appearance which vulgarly passes for handsome; but that mechanical construction of the animal, from which result the possibility and the extent of these motions by the means of which he is enabled to transport himself from place to place with greater or less speed; and consequently a horse may appear ugly to a vulgar eye, and be still well proportioned. Eclipse was never esteemed handsome, yet he was swift, and the mechanism of his frame almost perfect. Whoever compares his proportions with those in the table above mentioned, will find the following difference.

"1. In that table the horse should measure three heads in height, counting from the foretop* to the ground. Eclipse measured upwards of three heads and a half.

"2. The neck should measure but one head in length. The neck of Eclipse measured a head and a half.

"3. The height of the body should be equal to its length. The height of Eclipse exceeded his length by about one tenth.

"4. A perpendicular line let fall from the withers, should touch the toe. This line in Eclipse touched the ground at the distance of half a head before the toe.

"5. The distance from the elbow to the bend of the knee, should be the same as from the bend of the knee to the ground. These two distances were unequal in Eclipse, the former being two parts of a head longer than the latter.

"This summary comparison shows that the beauty of a horse cannot be absolutely determined by general rules, but must ever be in relation to a particular species."

Messieur Sainbell further informs us, that "on the 25th day of February 1789, Eclipse was seized with a violent colic. The remedies acknowledged as most proper in that case were administered, but without effect. He expired on the 27th at seven o'clock in the evening, in the 28th year of his age."

The structure of the horse "consists of numerous levers, which are the bones; the muscles and tendons attached to these, are as ropes; he who is acquainted with the circumstances by which mechanical power is gained or lost, can readily perceive the advantages or disadvantages, which the different positions in which these levers are placed, and brought to act must produce. The length of the lever, is also an important consideration, as upon that must greatly depend its power; it is equally clear that the muscles and tendons, which I have just said were as ropes attached to it, ought to be of strength proportionate to the power of the lever, otherwise these ligaments must give way, when the lever is brought to act with its utmost force: Again, the weight to be supported and moved, which may be considered the body or trunk of the horse, should be in proportion to the strength applied, otherwise, the motion will either be stopped or greatly retarded, therefore in adjusting these things consists the due proportions of the horse.

"If we were constructing or examining a machine, composed of levers and pulleys, and by which it was proposed to raise a great weight or to set in motion certain bodies with a given velocity, we should fail in our object or expose our ignorance of the matter, if we were not aware what kind of lever or connection of levers was necessary, and in what situation the ropes should be placed, and in what direction the force should be applied, and by what means we could obtain mechanical advantages, and by what peculiar construction it would inevitably be lost."

It therefore becomes evident, that a knowledge of the anatomical structure is necessary in order to elucidate these points, the want of which is productive of a mass of ignorance, prejudice, and diversity of opinion; there is no subject to which men in general aspire or assume a more thorough knowledge of than the qualifications, and structure of the horse, there is none in which they differ more widely, and maintain their opinions respecting, with greater obstinacy, and in relation to which, generally speaking, a more imperfect, and erroneous conception is formed. If Turfmen, or those of the Road were versed in the external conformation of the animal, and had studied "Animal Mechanics," they would unhesitatingly be able to select without error; the few however that are in reality good judges, in comparison with the number that have pretensions are indeed small, and the majority of even these few, however fortunate they may be in making a choice, cannot assign a satisfactory reason for their selection; they can rarely tell why this or that horse can or does walk, trot or gallop faster than another equally handsome in the eyes of most men, strong, and often more prepossessing in appearance; not knowing the cause, or aware of the effect, they cannot foretell even the probable result with any degree of confidence, without resorting to a trial. When they wish to purchase a horse of fine action for the road, they give him a trial in order to ascertain his speed and style of moving; if he travels fast and is sure-footed, they are satisfied, they have evidences of uncommon power, yet do not know from what cause the animal is enabled to exercise it. The same with respect to the tried Race Horse; and this inability to prejudge, with tolerable correctness of the physical powers, may be attributed to ignorance of the anatomy, conformation, and animal mechanical power. When a breeder of horses for the Turf, of practical experience, selects a mare from which to propagate, he in general takes one that has performed well herself, or if she has never been tried, from a family of proved good runners, and what in addition gives more character, one that has produced runners. By the same rule he selects a Stallion. The principle here

* What Messieur Sainbell here means by the foretop, I take to be the highest point of the withers contiguous to the last lock of hair of the mane; it certainly never can be intended for the poll or corner of the head from which grows a lock of hair falling over the forehead, and called the top lock or fore-top.

acted upon, is that of the adage, "like begets like," this maxim is no doubt a good one, and will most generally carry those through that pursue it, yet even here, the knowledge in question is equally required in making a choice; for among such as are all good, there is always a best. Of tried horses, we have test to direct the practical man with almost unerring certainty; but suppose his selection is to be made from a lot of some ten or twenty unbroken or untried colts and fillies, all of the same age and breed or nearly so, got by the same horse, and from mares of character, all closely allied in blood! which would be most likely to select the best? the mere practical groom, ignorant of the animal conformation; or one equally proficient in stable science, but who in addition has a knowledge of the anatomical construction? the latter beyond question! What is it that creates surprise at horses not being able to run a yard with ordinary speed, when at the same time their appearance and "blood" (as it is termed), is good? The want of discernment, the want of knowledge of the structure required to produce speed! Suppose a man was sent to Barbary or Arabia to procure stallions or mares for breed, and had to select from a drove of wild horses, or such as had never been proved as to speed or continuance, and whose pedigree or families were alike strangers to him; could he be competent to make a choice of horses for fleetness, without knowing the particular structure required to produce it? certainly not! It is not then to be considered a matter of wonder, that we have had only a few superior horses brought from those countries; these selections have been altogether matters of chance, in place of the result of correct and sound judgment. The same observation and the same result applies to the generality of Turfmen and to their selection of young horses, setting aside the madness of bestowing a moment's attention upon such as have innate defects or blemishes, such as curbs, spavins, &c.; hence, we daily see men who pass as competent judges, and who deceive themselves, or are flattered by others into the belief that they are so, putting eight or ten colts into train, not one of which proves a runner; and even persisting in continuing in the racing stable hereditary cripples, who either never can be brought to the post, or if so fortunate as to appear there for once, with any thing like a prospect of success, never can be crewed up to make a second good race during the same season. Many examples of this are before us, which I shall leave for their more appropriate place, when I come to speak more pointedly of these inborn defects.

All thorough bred horses, it is well known, cannot race, many of the purest blood having neither speed

nor continuance, being defective in the material points of conformation.

Mr. Hinds, in his late publication of Osmer, says, "The formation which I conceive necessary to constitute a capital and perfect race horse, does not relate solely to the proportion and symmetry of the whole animal, taken at a glance, although it be a necessary ingredient to perseverance or bottom in the individual so formed; but this formation to be complete, extends also to the limbs and joints, by which his motions are performed, and his speed is accelerated or retarded; which depends on the particular manner of the limbs being set on, much more than is generally supposed. Yet have most or all those things hitherto passed unobserved, or remained unnoticed to by the generality of sportsmen.

"If we inquire of a sportsman why such a horse can perform so astonishingly, he will not account for it by pointing out the nature and elegance of his constituent parts, or the due formation thereof, from which this superiority in part arises; but will tell you it is in the blood, and to this, and this alone they attribute his extraordinary performance. *Purity of Blood*, according to the rule of the present time, ought to trace back through a line of ancestors of stout and true runners to a natural Arabian or Barb Mare, without the intervention of a single bastard or even inferior cross, and the greater number of mares set forth in the pedigree which have raced, the surer and more valuable it is considered; all our American racing breed and those of England, have sprung from natural Barbs, Arabs, Turks or Persians, the two last being nearly allied to, or descended from the two first, the increase in size being the effect of cultivation, climate and food.

"*Blood*—Sportsmen are also apt to say when they mean to signify that a horse is of a racing family "he shows a great deal of blood," they must think it something mechanical, and visible to the eye, or they would not thus express themselves, they cannot, certainly from innate knowledge, pretend to discover the innate virtues of the subject before them! no, they mean if they mean any thing, what I mean when I say that the animal has a peculiar elegance and beauty externally, which he derives from his sire and dam, or Arabian ancestry.

"I have heard the huntsmen talk just as ridiculously of the blood of fox hounds, as if it was something independent of the formation and elegance of their parts, as the sportsmen do about the blood of horses. But in this the skillful huntsman differs from the sportsman, in one respect; for the first very often gives away, or knocks his hound on the head, without trying them at all, if he does not approve his figure; whereas the sportsman always trains if he likes the blood,

let the horse be ever so defective in the formation of his parts, &c. But if he would consider the racer merely as a horse, and in the mechanical light, as he distinguishes his hunter from his cart horse, and would waive this preternatural quality, which he understands by the word 'blood,' it would save him much expense, and many disappointments. For, although the eye of man may perhaps not always determine, with such precision, as for us to say 'this horse shall make a capital racer,' yet I will be bold to say, that the eye of the same man can most frequently determine with so much certainty, (I mean amongst stud bred horses) as for him to say, 'this cannot run at all.' But this last assertion will be credited by very few sportsmen; for this plain reason, namely, because the high opinion they entertain of their own judgment will not suffer them to assent to the truth, which they themselves cannot perceive; for all men fancy they understand horses better than all others.

"And now, since I am dealing in maxims, give me leave to add one more, which you may depend on for truth, and lay down as a certain criterion of the sportsman's skill in horses, namely, that the more strenuous an advocate he is for this innate virtue, called blood, so much less knowledge he has of the animal, and which opinion of blood undoubtedly is in him, not a tacit, but an open and avowed acknowledgment of his ignorance of proper shape or conformity of parts; else he would not have recourse to occult and hidden causes to account for facts that are discoverable by the eye. But the word 'blood,' received in its general acceptation, is found to be extremely convenient for such persons; because it is agreeable to the good old law of custom, from which source the generality of men's ideas are derived; and so, of course, it prevents the youthful sportsman the trouble of making any inquiry into the forms or nature of horses. Again, they talk just as ridiculous of bad, as they do of good blood; for it is a common saying amongst these sportsmen, that they would prefer to breed from a horse whose blood they liked, though he could not run, rather than from him that could run well, whose blood they do not like—yet both should be thorough-bred!"

Let us suppose a case; here are two mares, both originally bred from the best Arabian or Barbary stock; the one is got by Old England, who, although an excellent racer himself, and got by the Godolphin Arabian, (the best line known) out of the Little Hartley mare, his progeny were, with few exceptions, good for nothing; yet this mare (got by him) was one of those exceptions, and herself an excellent racer. The other is got by Flying Childers [the greatest race-horse that has appeared], yet cannot run at all; now

because the get of Old England are in bad repute as racers, they are called bad blood to breed from, whereas those of Childers stand high. If, then, the sportsman, who rests every thing upon what he calls good or bad blood, were to select from these, one as a brood mare; according to his doctrine he would take the one got by Childers, the folly of which theory can only be equalled by the practice. Thus a mare descended from Old England, whose get were in disrepute, yet herself in high form and a good runner, is to be rejected on the score of bad or unfashionable, and as such stigmatized from prejudice, and a want of understanding any thing about proper shape and formation; while the one got by Childers, though of bad formation and void of speed, is preferred.

I have seen an excellent simile in ridicule of this doctrine, quoted, I believe, from a work of Mr. Hinds. He says, "Let us suppose that your grandfather and mine were knock-kneed, crooked-legged, and splay-footed—these, I think, would have been indifferent racers; but will it follow that such defects must of necessity be forever entailed on all their posterity? Or don't you think that when any of their issue happen to be better formed than they would turn out better runners than their splay-footed grandfathers? Mark how the size, strength, activity, shape, and attitude, the beauty and regularity of the features, the spirit and temper distinguishable in all the families of men are lost, or perhaps improved in one descent! Now, in all respects, this son differs from his father, and that from his grandfather! Pray, now, will it, or will it not, be so with the horse and his posterity whether you or I have discernment enough to perceive the difference there is betwixt them or not? But some difference of form must, and will, forever arise in the breed and posterity of men and horses, and of all other animals, from the different form and constitution of the females, to which they and their descendants are occasionally joined in copulation, or else the laws of nature are of no account."

"Thus you see the distinctions set up of good or bad blood when confined to the descendants of Arabian horses and mares, are equally absurd and foolish; yet, that the best and worst racers are most likely to beget such, cannot at all be doubted; for this is a law of nature not to be slighted. But this law of nature extends to both horse and mare alike; so that the breeding a good racer requires a thorough knowledge of the animal, and is a matter of judgement and not of chance, which, by relying solely on the blood, breed, or proper crossing, you make it to be."

Let what will be said about blood, breed, pedigree, and the like, rest assured that unless a horse have, at the same time, proper formation, he never can race,

nor from a mare similarly shaped, ever got a racer, and vice versa. For example, a man has a mare got by our American Eclipse, whose pedigree on the side of her dam can be traced back for many generations through what is considered good racing blood, yet she is so ill formed, or from some latent defect never could race; he has also a horse got by Sir Archie, and whose pedigree is equally unexceptionable, yet he cannot run a yard; but as this mare and horse are descended from two such admirable racers, and of such good blood, he puts them together in the hope of breeding a racer; will blood in this case produce a runner? can any thing be more erroneous or absurd than such a belief? If then this position is acceded to, there is something more required than blood? and this something is proper formation, "high racing form!"

On this point, Virgil observed, eighteen centuries ago, that "your good judges of breeding require a stallion, that is, a good runner himself, as well as of true courage, or else the country he is brought from is of little consequence, nor even his lineage, although he may derive it from the immortal gods;" so far correct; yet, there is something more required than even being a good runner, true courage or lineage, for I could point out an English imported stallion of the present day, who has all this character of good breeding, and actually a prime racer, at three, and above mediocrity at four years old, yet nothing could induce me to breed from him, owing to his want of form, and length in the shoulder blades or scapula.

Could I have a horse with all the points, make, shape, symmetry, muscle, tendon, and the like advantages which I could describe, they would certainly constitute a superior horse, and such I would not hesitate to breed from, let him be said to come from Arabia or the North pole! But suppose this horse had an own brother, and both of the best reputed blood, but deficient in all the points which constituted the perfection of the other, could I be persuaded to breed from him under such circumstances on account of consanguinity? certainly not! that there is often a great difference in the racing powers of own brothers and sisters, I believe no person in the least conversant with horses will deny, and this difference also manifests itself in their produce or get not only as to their ability or inability, but the style of getting over the ground and distance they are enabled to go; for example, the two imported English Horses Spread Eagle and Eagle, own brothers, were got by Volunteer, out of one of Mr. Tattersall's Highflyer mares; the former, foaled in 1792, was a good horse at long heats of four miles, and his get, Maid of the Oaks and several others, also ran bottom; whereas the latter, although very fleet, and to appearance beautiful, could not con-

tinuous much over a mile, or mile and a half at most. His play was across the flat at Newmarket; he did not succeed when he attempted to go farther, and his get in America took after him; they were fleet, but could not last, few keeping their rate for even two miles. We have another striking instance. The mare, imported by the late William Constable, Esq., called the Pot-See mare, and landed at New-York in 1792, had several foals got by imported Messenger, consequently own brothers and sisters of these I will enumerate, Miller's Damsel, (the dam of American Eclipse,) Romp, (the dam of Young Romp, and of Cock of the Rock,) Bright Phœbus, and Hopper Boy. Damsel was a capital runner, so was Bright Phœbus; Romp did not answer, and was given up; Hopper Boy I never heard of having raced; now these two mares, Damsel and Romp, imparted their racing powers to their produce, in nearly if not precisely the same ratio in which they themselves possessed it. Eclipse, son of Damsel, proved not only a first rate, but has transmitted this power to his get; Romp being far from a good runner, has not been able to bring forth a first rate, although her produce, Young Romp and Cock of the Rock, were by the same horse (Daroc) as Eclipse; and consequently brother and sister in blood to him (being out of own sisters,) although not own brother and sister to him. Young Romp was tried, raced once only, I believe, on the former Long Island Course situated at Bath, was not up to the work, and was turned into the breeding stud; her own brother, Cock of the Rock, ran better, and was a tolerable second, yet by no means a first rate horse, and his get have fallen yet farther off, none which have yet come forward entitled to the name of a racer. This may be attributed to his defective formation in the hind legs, and hind quarters, in which consists the perfection of Eclipse. Upon these points Mr. Richard Lawrence lays great stress; (he says) "In choosing a horse either for the Turf or the Chase, the hind quarters should be first considered, for if the animal be defective in the conformation of those parts, it is almost impossible that he should possess any great degree of speed." I will quote one more example, within the recollection and knowledge of all now on the Turf, to show that something more than this consanguinity, or brother and sisterhood, is necessary to enable a horse to perform. Coquette, Arab, Turiff, Barshaba, and Brilliant were all got by Sir Archie, out of Bet Bounce, and also by the imported horse Sir Harry. The three first named were excellent racers, but Brilliant, who was matched at an early age against Black Maria, and which came off on the Union Course when both three years old, could not run at all; his then owner, Col. W. R. Johnson, had a sufficient opo-

cimen of his capacity, he wisely sold him after this race to the first man that bid money for him; he was carried to Canada, and whether now above or below ground, matters not to the good people there or else where; yet he had all this bewitchery of high pedigree, but no form for racing. He was a pert dapper dandy kind of nag, that might please the eye of some, and did that of one to the tune of \$1000, but was not worth as many straws for the purpose for which he was purchased. Yet this thing called 'blood,' sold him; nevertheless, I would venture to promise that he never gets a colt that can raise the gallop of a race horse. Here then was truly a want of proper formation. But it may be said that there are instances where horses such as this Brilliant have got racers, this I will admit, although very rare; but then it has been owing to difference in the constituent parts of the mare, her extraordinary structure, which has been copied in the produce, or, as is sometimes expressed, "the mare breeds after herself;" therefore to her is due the credit, and not to the horse, although he was in truth the instrument of procreation. Pedigree or purity of blood is neither more nor less than direct descent from the Barb or Arab, without admixture; but Arabian or Barbary horses of the same family and of noble blood, as the term with them is, differ as much from each other in length, substance, proportion and formation of parts, as those of England or America, and excellence there, as well as in England and this country, where there is no admixture or bastard cross, depends wholly upon elegance, proportion, and shape, unless it can be shown that one brother inherits what the other does not, or, in other words, is of a different breed.

AN OLD TURFMAN.

PATRICK NESBIT EDGAR, ESQ.—PEDIGREE OF AMERICAN ECLIPSE.

In the third number of this volume, page 85, I addressed a letter to Patrick Nesbit Edgar, Esq., the compiler of the American Stud Book, reminding him, that in the March number of Mr. J. S. Skinner's Turf Register for 1832, (Vol. III. No. 7, p. 370), he had given us to understand, that he had received from a gentleman residing near Bath in England "the remote pedigree of American Eclipse," (on the dam side) and sent it to the Editor of the Turf Register, where in the number, volume, and page above it stands published, and that "all the authority requisite" was in his possession.

I also put Mr. Edgar in mind that I had once before in Mr. Skinner's Turf Register (Vol. III. No. 10, p.

539) called upon him to furnish this document, and "that I entertained serious doubts of its being in an unequivocal shape."

I further asked Mr. Edgar to "transmit by mail this document" (so said by him to have been received) entire to the Editor of the New-York Sporting Magazine, that it should therein be published ungarbled, and punctually returned. That we should "then be able to judge whether the pedigree of American Eclipse can with confidence be traced back through Pot8on, Gimcrack, Soap Dragon, by Soap, &c., or stop at old imported Messenger as being beyond this unknown."

To this request in my last letter, addressed as above through the third number of this second volume of this Magazine, Mr. Edgar has not thought proper to give a reply.

Mr. Skinner in his No. 7. Vol. 3. for March 1832, at page 370, in his register of pedigrees, says, "The indefatigable editor of the American Race Turf Register, Sportsman's Herald, and General Stud Book, P. N. Edgar, Esq., who had considered Eclipse "not a thorough bred horse on the side of his dam," writes us under date of the 21st of January, 1832, to this effect.

"Mr. Editor,—The authority I had for sending the remote pedigree of the American Eclipse, for publication, was that it was furnished me lately by a gentleman in England, who put himself to uncommon pains to procure it. He resides near to Bath in that country. All the authority requisite I have at this time in my possession. The Pot8on's mare was got by Pot8on, her dam (foaled in 1778) by Gimcrack, out of Soap Dragon, (sister to Angelica), by Soap.—See English Stud Book."

Here then this pedigree stands thus recorded; we will now examine the authority. Mr. Edgar first says, "all the authority requisite I have at this time in my possession," and next the Pot8on's mare was got by Pot8on, her dam (foaled in 1778) by Gimcrack, &c., &c., and refers us to the English Stud Book. Now the English Stud Book says no such thing, gives no such pedigree; what then does this mean, or to what does it tend, unless to mislead those who have not access to the English record? Again, I will show, and that too upon Mr. Edgar's own written testimony, that he never possessed "all the authority requisite," or any thing having the semblance of authenticity.

I have just said that in Mr. Skinner's Turf Register, Vol. III. No. 10, p. 539, I called upon Mr. Edgar to furnish his "requisite authority." Mr. Edgar, in consequence of that call, addressed a letter to Mr. Skinner, giving such as he had, but whether all that was "requisite" we shall presently see. Mr. Skinner did

not publish this letter from Mr. Edgar in reply, for what reason I leave others to surmise. I however have a copy of it, no matter how or where obtained, which, (as Mr. Edgar has declined to answer my last letter,) I now give.

EXTRACT.

3 May 1855, 1854

To J. S. Skinner, Esq.

I perceive an "Old Turfman" calls upon me for evidence of the pedigree of the imp. Pot8's mare already laid down in No. 7, page 370. I will now state *all the evidence I have on the subject*, which I deem and hope will prove entirely satisfactory on the subject. Should it not, (I will, if required) write again to Dublin, and procure all the letters (at an already cost to me of 40s. sterling postage) relative to the same, and which are at present in possession of my friends at that place. The pedigree has been obtained through two different channels, and from distinct branches of the breeder's family. First in the following circuitous route; by letters having been written from Dublin to Liverpool; to Hull, to London, to Bristol, and to Bath, and procured by a gentleman near that place, from the family of the mare's breeder. Not deeming this satisfactory, I wrote again to Ireland the 20th of January last, in order to throw more light upon the subject; an answer to which was received from that country under date of the 12th of March a few days since; an extract from said letter now before me I will give you.

"Your last communication of 20th January was received, and immediately attended to, tho' by an entire different channel from the one I took at first. It proves to be the same pedigree already furnished from Bath, with a difference only, that the Gimcrack mare by that channel was the one foaled in 1778, whereas the last states it was her full sister foaled about the year 1781; you have taken great pains certainly to investigate this pedigree, which I am happy you commissioned me to procure, but it is at an expense to you (all postages to and fro being paid) of forty shillings sterling. All the letters are at this time in my possession. I forgot however to state, that the Gimcrack mare never had any produce except the mare in question, and that her name is not in the General Stud Book."

(signed)

"C. C."

"Dublin, March 12. 1832."

The sporting community are now in possession of "all the evidence" Mr. Edgar has "on the subject," and can judge in how much it can be taken as "all the authority requisite," or whether it comes in that unquestionable shape that will warrant recording as an indubitable pedigree.

Vol. II. No. 8.—55.

I now repeat what has been already published in Mr. Skinner's Turf Register, Vol. III. No. 10, p. 539, as coming from me. "That I have more than once carefully examined every leaf of the English Stud Book, in the hope of discovering a filly foaled in 1702, got by Pot8os, out of a Gimcrack mare, and bred by Lord Grosvenor, which might represent the filly or mare in question; my search has been fruitless. The only mares that I have discovered in the English Stud Book, which have brought foals by Gimcrack in the name of Lord Grosvenor, are those noted below. But no filly got by Pot8os, out of a Gimcrack mare, and bred by Lord Grosvenor, is to be found."

- Mus Ingraham, by Regulus—Vol. I. p. 123.
 1772. gr. f. Scramble, by Gimcrack—Lord Grosvenor.
 1777. b. f., by Gimcrack—Lord Grosvenor.
 Moonshine, by Regulus—Vol. I. p. 124
 1775. gr. f., by Gimcrack—Lord Grosvenor.
 Princess, by Northumberland Arabian—Vol. I. p. 153.
 1774. f., by Gimcrack—Lord Grosvenor.
 Hebe, by Snap—Vol. I. p. 320.
 1778. b. f., by Gimcrack—Lord Grosvenor.
 Snap Dragon, by Snap—Vol. I. p. 188.
 1778. b. f., by Gimcrack—Lord Grosvenor.
 Eloise, by Regulus—Vol. I. p. 68.
 1773. f. Jemima, by Gimcrack—Lord Grosvenor.

Here then it is admitted that Lord Grosvenor bred several fillies which were got by Gimcrack, and among others one out of Snap Dragon, by Snap, but there is not a shadow of authority for any of these fillies or any other in his possession got by Gimcrack ever having brought a filly by Pot8os. And as he is the person said to have bred this impetred mare, the grandam of Eclipse, (of which there is reason to doubt) given out as got by Pot8os, out of a Gimcrack mare, and foaled in the year 1782; how, under these circumstances, contradicted by record, and without the colour of certificate, can implicit credit be given to this unsupported rumour?

For the satisfaction of all who have not access to the English General Stud Book of Mr. Weatherby, here give minutely what it contains in relation to the produce of Snap Dragon.

Bred by Mr. Shafto, in 1759, got by Snap—Regulus, &c.

1766. b. c. Jesmond, (after. Paymaster,) by Blank—Mr. Shafto.
 1769. b. f. Rarity, by Marchem—Lord Grosvenor.
 1770. b. c. Gilcicker, by Dainty Davy—do.
 1772. f. Selima, by the Ossory Arabian—do.
 1773. gr. c. Grey Robin, by Gimcrack—do.
 1774. f. Croaspatch, by Dux, (dam of Turnip)—do.
 1775. br. f., by ditto—do.
 1778. br. c., by ditto—do.

1777. *L.*, by Sweetbriar—do.

1778. *b. f.*, by Gimcrack—do.

1781. *f.*

1782. *ch. c.* Briar, by Sweetbriar—Mr. Douglas.

Thus it does not appear that Snap Dragon had more than two foals by Gimcrack a *gr. c.*, [Grey Robin] in 1773, and a *b. f.* in 1778—for the sire of the filly which she brought in 1781 is not given, we therefore have no right to suppose it to have been got by Gimcrack, but on the contrary as he ceased to cover mares after 1779, whether he died at that time cannot say. We have two accounts of the years in which he stood for mares, viz, one in the (old) English Sporting Magazine for 1823, Vol. 12. new series, page 398, where will be found "he covered in Lord Grosvenor's stud at Newmarket, until 1779, at from thirty guineas, to ten, in his last season, but failed as a stallion, the few he got being ordinary racers." The other, that of Mr. Pick, who corroborates this statement, in his Turf Register, Vol. I. page 348, after giving a full account of his performance, he says, "Gimcrack measured about 14 hands, one fourth of an inch."

"Gimcrack was a stallion at Oxcroft farm near Newmarket in 1772, at 25gs. and 5s; in 1773, he was stabled to 30 mares, at 30gs. each, and 5s; in 1774, 1775, and 1776, at 30gs. and 5s; in 1777, at 25gs. and 5s; in 1778, at 20gs. and 5s; in 1779, at 10gs. and 10s. 6d; with which last year his career as a stallion appears to have ended; we therefore ought not to suppose that the filly which Snap Dragon foaled in 1781 was his get, it is not placed to him in the Stud Book, nor to any other stallion, the presumption therefore is, that it was a chance foal, sire unknown. How then does this accord with the contents of the letter, which Mr. P. N. Edgar received last from Dublin, under date of March 12th, 1832, the extract from which furnished by him as above in May 1832, says, "It proves to be the same pedigree already furnished from Bath, with a difference only, that the Gimcrack mare by that channel was the one foaled in 1778, whereas, the last states it was her full sister, foaled about the year 1781." The truth evidently is, that the filly foaled in 1778 had ~~26~~ ²⁶ ~~own~~ ^{own} sister, (full sister here called) hence it appears that the pretended breeder, (who now seems to be some other person than Lord Grosvenor) is himself in doubt, and that the more this matter is investigated, the more it is involved in obscurity. Thus then the maternal ancestry of this celebrated racer cannot be traced with any thing like certainty further than his dam; and all beyond the following ought to be erased from the record.

PEDIGREE OF AMERICAN ECLIPSE.

He was bred by the late Gen. Nathaniel Coles of Dosoris, in Queens County, New-York, and foaled

May 25th, 1814. He was got by Duroc, son of the English imported horse Diomed; his dam, Miller's Damsel, also bred by Gen. Coles, and got by the English imported horse Messenger; his grandam a chestnut mare imported by the late William Constable, Esq. of the City of New-York in the year 1795, then three years old; reported by Mr. Constable to have been bred by Lord Grosvenor, and got by Pot8os, out of a mare by Gimcrack; but in support of which there has never appeared any breeder's certificate or other voucher, nor does the English General Stud Book afford any record thereof.

I am far from believing or even wish to insinuate, that Mr. Constable would knowingly misrepresent, yet remain of the opinion expressed in another place, that he was imposed upon or misinformed as to the pedigree and breeder of the filly which he imported in 1795; and that had she been bred by Lord Grosvenor, out of a Gimcrack thorough bred mare, that the Gimcrack and her produce would have been registered in the General Stud Book. Nevertheless, this mare must have been a right good 'un,' from a pure source, or she never could have proved the dam of such proved nags as Miller's Damsel, (old) Remp, Bright Phoebus, &c., or the grandam of such a trump, as American Eclipse.

There can be no wish to detract from the merit of that capital racer, the subject of this investigation; far from it, I have been an eye-witness of his brilliant exploits, have furnished a memoir of him, and I trust a correct, minute, and satisfactory description of his performance, and placed indelibly upon record his great achievement of May 1823. After which, it cannot be supposed that I can have the least wish to detract. Yet there is that which is due to the Sporting community, from every man who pretends to report, and who is connected with a Sporting Publication, to correct errors, detect spurious pedigrees, and expose wilful misrepresentation! A task from which I shall never shrink, and a duty which I shall at all times honestly and independently discharge.

AN OLD TURFMAN.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have received for publication a communication from Mr. Edgar, dated November 26th, 1834. Void of interest, self-respect, and every thing except insolence, low vulgarity, and the vindictive effusions of a maniac. Such we cannot greet our readers with, and have therefore returned it, as fit only to appear in the annals of Billingsgate.

[To be Continued.]

From the Quarterly Review.

THE TURF.

ORIGIN—NEWMARKET—EPSOM—ASCOT—DONCASTER, ETC.—CELEBRATED SPORTING CHARACTERS—MANAGEMENT—ABUSES—SYSTEM OF BETTING, ETC.

It is splendour of exhibition and multitude of attendants, Newmarket, Epsom, Ascot, or Doncaster would bear no comparison with the imposing spectacles of the Olympic Games; and had not racing been considered in Greece a matter of the highest national importance, Sophocles would have been guilty of a great fault in his *Electra*, when he puts into the mouth of the messenger who comes to recount the death of Orestes, a long description of the above sports. Nor are these the only points of difference between the racing of Olympic and Newmarket. At the former, honour alone was the reward of the winner, and no man lost either his character or his money. But still, great as must have been in those old days the passion for equestrian distinction, it was left for latter times to display, to perfection, the full powers of the race-horse. The want of stirrups alone must have been a terrible want. With the well-caparisoned war-horse, or the highly-finished cheval d'école, even in his gallopade, capriote, or balotade, the rider may sit down upon his twist, and secure himself in his saddle by the clip which his thighs and knees will afford him; but there is none of that (obstinate) resisting power about his seat which enables him to contend with the race-horse in his gallop. We admit that a very slight comparison can be drawn between the race-horse of ancient and that of modern days; but whoever has seen the print of the celebrated jockey, John Oakley, on Eclipse—the only man, by the way, who could ride him well—will be convinced that, without the fulcrum of stirrups, he could not have ridden him at all: as, from the style in which he ran, his nose almost sweeping the ground, he would very soon have been pulled from the saddle over his head.

Cowper says in bitter satire—

'We justify him

*At least superior jockeyship, and claim
The honour of the turf as all our own.'*

The objects of the turf we abhor, and shall in part excuse; let it not, however, be forgotten that, had we no racing, we should not be in possession of the noblest animal in the creation—the thorough-bred horse. Remember, too, that poor human nature cannot exist without some sort of recreation; even the rigid Cato says, 'the man who has no time to be idle is a slave.' Inclosures, and gradual refinement of manners, have already contracted the circle of rural sports for which England has been so celebrated; and we confess we

are sorry for this, for we certainly give many of them the preference over racing. Hawking has disappeared; shooting has lost the wild, sportsmanlike character of earlier days; and hare-hunting has fallen into disrepute. Fox-hunting, no doubt, stands its ground, but fears are entertained even for the king of sports. Fox-hunting suspends the cares of life, whilst the speculations of the race-course too generally increase them. The one steels the constitution, whilst the anxious cares of the other have a contrary effect. The love of the chase may be said to be screwed into the soul of man by the noble hand of nature, whereas the pursuit of the other is too often the offspring of a passion we should wish to disown. The one enlarges those sympathies which unite us in a bond of reciprocal kindness and good offices; in the pursuit of the other, almost every man we meet is our foe. The one is a pastime—the other a game, and a hazardous one too, and often played at fearful odds. Lastly, the chase does not usually bring any man into bad company: the modern turf is fast becoming the very mansion of the worst. All this we admit; but still we are not for abandoning a thing only for evils not necessarily mixed up with it.

Having seen the English turf reach its acme, we should be sorry to witness its decline: but fall it must, if a tighter hand be not held over the whole system appertaining to it. Noblemen and gentlemen of fortune and integrity must rouse themselves from an apathy to which they appear lately to have been lulled; and they must separate themselves from a set of marked, unprincipled miscreants, who are endeavouring to elbow them off the ground which ought exclusively to be their own. No honourable man can be successful, for any length of time, against such a horde of determined depredators as have lately been seen on our race-courses; the most princely fortune cannot sustain itself against the deep-laid stratagems of such villainous combinations.

Perhaps it may be necessary to enter into the very accident of racing; but on the authority of Mr. Strutt, 'On the Sports and Pastimes of England,' something like it was set agoing in Athelstane's reign. 'Several race-horses,' says he, 'were sent by Hugh Capet, in the ninth century, as a present to Athelstane, when he was soliciting the hand of Ethelwite, his sister.' A more distinct indication of a sport of this kind occurs in a description of London, written by William Fitz-Stephen, who lived in the reign of Henry II. He informs us that horses were usually exposed to sale in Smithfield, and in order to prove the excellency of hackneys and charging horses, they were usually matched against each other. Indeed, the monk gives a very animated description of the start and finish of a

horse-race. In John's reign, running horses are frequently mentioned in the register of royal expenditure. John was a renowned sportsman—he needed a redeeming quality—but it does not appear that he made use of his running horses otherwise than in the sports of the field. Edwards II., III., and IV. were likewise breeders of horses, as also Henry the VIII., who imported some from the east; but the running horses of those days are not to be associated with the turf; at least we have reasons to believe the term generally applies to light and speedy animals, used in racing perhaps occasionally, but chiefly in other active pursuits, and in contradistinction to the war-horse, then required to be most powerful, to carry a man cased in armour, and never weighing less than twenty stone. In fact, the invention of gunpowder did much towards refining the native breed of the English horse; and we begin to recognise the symptoms of a scientific turf in many of the satirical writings of the days of Elizabeth. Take for instance Bishop Hall's lines in 1587:—

"Dost thou prize

Thy brute-beasts' worth by their dam's qualities?
Says that thy colt shall prove a swift-paced steed,
Only because a jennet did him breed?
Or sayst thou this same horse shall win the prize,
Because his dam was swiftest Trancholios?"

It is quite evident, indeed, that racing was in considerable vogue during this reign, although it does not appear to have been much patronised by the queen, otherwise it would, we may be sure, have formed a part of the pastimes at Kenilworth. The famous George Earl of Cumberland was one of the victims of the turf in those early days.

In the reign of James the I., private matches between gentlemen, then their own jockeys, became very common in England; and the first public race meetings appear at Garterley, in Yorkshire, Croydon, in Surrey, and Theobalds, on Enfield Chase, the prize being a golden bell. The art of training also may now be said to have commenced; strict attention was paid to the food and exercise of the horses, but the effect of weight was not taken into consideration, ten stone being generally, we have reason to believe, both the maximum and minimum of what the horses carried. James patronized racing; he gave 500*l.*—a vast price in those days—for an Arabian; which, according to the Duke of Newcastle, was, of little value, having been beaten easily by our native horses. Prince Henry had a strong attachment to racing as well as hunting, but he was cut off at an early age. Charles I. was well inclined towards such sports, and excelled in horsemanship, but the distractions of his reign prevented his following those peaceful pastimes. According to Beucher, however, in his Survey of the Town

of Stamford, the first valuable public prize was run for at that place in Charles I.'s time, viz. a silver and gilt cup and cover, of the estimated value of eight pounds, provided by the care of the aldermen for the time being; and Sir Edward Harwood laments the scarcity of able horses in the kingdom, 'not more than two thousand being to be found equal to the like number of French horses;' for which he blames principally racing. In 1640, races were held at Newmarket—also in Hyde Park, as appears from a comedy called the Merry Beggars, or Jovial Crew, 1641.—'Shall we make a fling to London, and see how the spring appears there in Spring Gardens, and in Hyde Park, to see the races, horse and foot?'

The wily Cromwell was not altogether indifferent to the breed of running-horses, and with one of the stallions in his stud—Place's White Turk—do the oldest of our pedigrees end. He had also a famous brood-mare, called the Coffin-Mare, from the circumstance of her being concealed in a vault during the search for his effluvia at the time of the Restoration. Mr. Place, stud-groom to Cromwell, was a conspicuous character of those days; and, according to some, the White Turk was his individual property. Charles II. was a great patron of the race-course. He frequently honoured this pastime with his presence, and appointed races to be run in Dutchess Mead, as also at Newmarket, where his horses were entered in his own name, and where he built the decayed palace of his grandfather James I. He also visited other places at which races were instituted—Burford Downs, in particular—(since known as Bibury race-course, so often frequented by George IV. when Regent)—as witness the doggerel of old Baskerville:—

"Next, for the glory of the place,
Here has been rode many a race;
King Charles the Second I saw here;
But I've forgotten in what year.
The Duke of Monmouth here also
Made his horse to sweat and blow, &c."

At this time it appears that prizes run for became more valuable than they formerly had been. Amongst them were bowls, and various other pieces of plate, usually estimated at the value of one hundred guineas; and from the inscriptions on these trophies of victory, much interesting information might be obtained. This facetious monarch was likewise a breeder of race-horses, having imported mares from Barbary, and other parts, selected by his Master of the Horse, sent abroad for the purpose, and called Royal Mares, appearing as such in the stud-book to this day. One of these mares was the dam of Dodsworth, bred by the king, and said to be the earliest race-horse we have on record, whose pedigree can be properly authenticated.

James II. was a horseman, but was not long enough among his people to enable them to judge of his sentiments and inclinations respecting the pleasures of the turf. When he retired to France, however, he devoted himself to hunting, and had several first-rate English horses always in his stud. William III. and his queen were also patrons of racing; not only continuing the bounty of their predecessors, but adding several plates to the former donations. Queen Anne's consort, Prince George of Denmark, kept a fine stud, and the Cornish Bay Barb, and the celebrated Darley Arabian, appeared in this reign. The queen also added several plates. George I. was no racer, but he discontinued silver plate as prizes, and instituted the *King's Plates*, as they have been since termed, being one hundred guineas, paid in cash. George II. cared as little for racing as his father, but to encourage the breed of horses, as well as to suppress low gambling, he made some good regulations for the suppression of pany races, and running for any sum under 50*l*. In his reign the Godolphin Arabian appeared, the founder of our best blood—the property of the then Earl of Godolphin. George III., though not much a lover of the turf, gave it some encouragement as a national pastime; in the fourth year of his reign, however, Eclipse was foaled, and from that period may English racing be dated.

George IV. outstrips all his royal predecessors on the turf, in the ardour of his pursuit of it, and the magnificence of his racing establishment. Indeed, the epithet 'delighting in horses,'—applied by Pindar to Hiero, may be applied to him, for no man could have been kinder of them than he was, and his judgment in every thing relating to them was considered excellent. He was the breeder of several first-rate race-horses, amongst which was Whiskey, the sire of *Eleanor*, the only winner of the Derby and Oaks great stakes, &c. &c. Our present gracious monarch—bred upon another element—has no taste for this sport; but continued it for a short time after his brother's death to run out his engagements, and also with a view of not throwing a damp over a pastime of such high interest to his subjects. It was at one time given out, that his Majesty had consented to keep his horses in training, provided he did not lose more than 4000*l*. per annum by them, but such has not been the case. A royal stud, however, still exists at Hampton Court, and the following celebrated horses and mares are now there,—namely, an Arab, given to George IV. by (exactly) the late Sir John Malcolm; the Colonel, Waterloo, Tranby, and Ranter, as stallions; Maria, Posthumus, Flour-de-Lis, besides several other mares, some with foals to his own horses, and some to Sultan, *Emilius*, Camel, Prism, and others, the best horses of the day. If we

may judge from the last two sales of the yearlings—eighteen bringing within a trifle of 4000*l*.—his Majesty may find breeding not a losing game; and it is worthy of remark, that in his stud, a regard is paid to what is termed stout blood. For example, Waterloo is out of a Trumpator, the Colonel a Delpini, Tranby and Orville, and Ranter a Benningbrough mare. Some amusing anecdotes are on record touching the rather incongruous associations of our sailor-king with the turf, one of which we will venture to repeat. Previously to the first appearance of the royal stud in the name of William IV., the trainer had an audience of his Majesty, and humbly requested to be informed what horses it was the royal pleasure should be sent down? 'Send the whole squad,' said the King; 'some of them, I suppose, will win.'

Previously to 1753, there were only two meetings in the year at Newmarket for the purpose of running horses, one in the spring, and another in October. At present there are seven, distinguished by the following terms:—The *Craftern*, in compliment to the late Earl Craven, commencing on Easter Monday, and instituted in 1771. The *First Spring*, on the Monday fortnight following; the *Second Spring*, a fortnight after that, and instituted 1753. The *July*, commonly early in that month, instituted 1753. The *First October*, on the first Monday in that month; the *Second October*, on the Monday fortnight following, instituted 1762; and the *Third October*, or *Houghton*, a fortnight afterwards, instituted 1770. With the last mentioned meeting, which, weather permitting, generally lasts a week, and at which there is a great deal of racing, the sports of the turf close for the year, with the exceptions of Tarporey, a very old hunting-meeting in Cheshire, now nearly abandoned; and a Worcester autumn meeting, chiefly for hunters and horses of the farmers within the hunt.

At Newmarket, though there were formerly six and eight mile races, there are now not more than four over the Beacon course, or B. C. as it is called, which is four miles, in all the seven meetings. This is an improvement, not only on the score of humanity, but as far as regards sport, for horses seldom come in near to each other, after having run that course. Indeed, so much is the system of a four-mile heat disliked, that, when it does occur, the horses often walk the first two. It, indeed, sometimes happens otherwise, as in the case of Chateau Margaux and Morigage, in one of the meetings in 1826; but all who remember the struggle between those two noble animals—the very best of their kind, perhaps never exceeded in stoutness—and the state in which they appeared at the conclusion, can only think of it with disgust. Chateau's dead heat with Lamplighter was something like a re-

position of the scene; but to the honour of their owners, they were not suffered to run another, and the plate was divided between them.

The Carragh of Kildare is said to be in some respects its equal, but nothing can be superior to Newmarket heath as a race-course. The nightly workings of the earth-worms kept it in that state of elasticity favourable to the action of the race-horse, and it is never known to be hard, although occasionally deep. But the great superiority of this ground consists in the variety of its courses, eighteen in number—adapted to every variety in age, weight, or qualifications of the horses, and hence the vast importance in match-making. Almost every race-horse has a marked peculiarity in his running. A stout horse ends his race to advantage up hill; a speedy jade down hill; another goes best over a flat, whilst there are few that have no choice of ground—and some whom none will suit. The Newmarket judge's box being on wheels, it is moved from one winning post to another, as the races are fixed to end, which is the case nowhere but Newmarket.

The office of the judge of Newmarket varies from that of others filling similar situations. He neither sees the jockeys weighed out nor in, as the term is, neither is he required to take notice of them or their horses, in the race. He judges, and proclaims the winner by the colour—that of every jockey who rides being handed to him before starting. Indeed, the horses are seldom seen by him until the race begins, as they generally proceed from their stables to the saddling-house by a circuitous rout. The best possible regulations are adopted for the proper preservation of the ground during the running, and we know of nothing to be found fault with, unless it be the horsesmen being allowed to follow the race-horses up the courses, which injures the ground when it is wet. It is true, a very heavy iron roller is employed upon it every evening in the meetings, but this cannot always be effective.

The racing ground on the heath has been the property of the Jockey Club since the year 1753.

A great advantage is gained here by giving the power of preventing obnoxious persons coming upon it during the meetings; and it would be well if that power were often exerted. Betting posts are placed in various parts of the heath, at some one of which the sportsmen assemble immediately after each race, to make their bets on the one that is to follow. As not more than half an hour elapses between the events, the scene is of the most animated description, and a stranger would imagine that all the tongues of Babel were let loose again. No country under the heavens, however, produces such a scene as this, and he would

feel a difficulty in reconciling the proceedings of those gentlemen of the betting-ring with the accounts he might read the next morning in the newspapers of the distressed state of England. 'What do you bet on this race, my lord?' says a vulgar looking man, on a shabby hack, with 'a shocking bad hat.' 'I want to back the field,' says my lord. 'So do I,' says the leg. 'I'll bet 500 to 200 you don't name the winner,' cries my lord. 'I'll take six,' exclaims the leg. 'I'll bet it you,' roars my lord. 'I'll double it,' bellows the leg. 'Dance,' shouts the peer. 'Trebble it!' 'No.' The bet is entered, and so much for wanting to back the field; but in love, war, and horse-racing, stratagem, we believe, is allowed. Scores of such scenes as this take place in those momentous half hours. All bets lost at Newmarket are paid the following morning, in the town; and 50,000*l.*, or more, have been known to exchange hands in one day.

The principal feature in Newmarket is the New Rooms for the use of noblemen and gentlemen of the Jockey Club, and others who are members of the Rooms only, situated in the centre of the town, and affording every convenience. Each member pays thirty guineas on his entrance, and six guineas annually, if he attends—otherwise nothing. The number at present is fifty-seven:—two black balls exclude.

On entering the town from the London side, the first object of attraction is the house long occupied by the late Duke of Queensbury, but at present in a disgraceful state of decay. 'Kingston House' is now used as a 'hell' (*sic transit gloria!*) and the palace, the joint-work of so many royal architects, is partly occupied by a training groom and partly by his Grace of Rutland, whose festivities at Chesham, during the race meetings, have very wisely been abridged. The Earl of Chesterfield has a house just on entering the town, and the Marquis of Exeter a most convenient one, with excellent stabling attached. The Duke of Richmond, Mr. Christopher Wilson, father of the turf, and several other eminent sportsmen, are also domiciled at Newmarket during the meetings. But the lion of the place will be the princely mansion now erecting for Mr. Crockford, of ultra-sporting notoriety. The pleasure of this *insula* consists of sixty acres, already inclosed by Mr. Crockford, within a high stone wall. The houses of the Chifneys are also stylish things. That of Samuel, the renowned jockey, is upon a large scale, and very handsomely furnished—the Duke of Cleveland occupying apartments in it during the meetings. That of William Chifney, the trainer, is still larger, and, when finished, will be perhaps, barring Crockford's, the best house in Newmarket. Near to the town is the stud farm of Lord Lowther, where Partisan, and a large number of brood mares, are kept—

the latter working daily on the farm, which is said to be advantageous to them. Within a few miles we have Lower Hare Park, the seat of Sir Mark Wood, with Upper Hare Park, General Grosvenor's, &c. &c. The stables of Newmarket are not altogether so good as we should expect to find them. Of the public ones, perhaps those of Robinson, Edwards, Stephenson, and Webb's (now Mr. Crockford's), are the best.

We have already, under the head of *Training*, Vol. I. No. 6. page 276 (to which the reader is referred), given some account of the management of horses at Newmarket. A description and history of the most noted jockeys, their individual qualifications, style of riding, peculiar tact, &c.—And also in the last number of the present volume, page 173, an idea of the discipline of Stable Boys at the same place—we now pass on to the characters of

CELEBRATED ENGLISH TURFMEN.

Among the conspicuous characters on the English turf of past and present days, it is hard to say who stands foremost, but we suppose we must give the *præ* to the Duke of Cumberland, great uncle to his present Majesty, as the breeder, and to Mr. O'Kelly, as the fortunate possessor of Eclipse, and other horses whose character and fame have never yet been eclipsed. It will also be remembered that the duke bred *Mark*, the sire of Eclipse; and *Herod*, who not only, like Eclipse, beat every horse that could be brought against him, at four, five, and six years old, but transmitted a more numerous and better stock to posterity than any other horse ever did before, or has ever done since—amongst others, *Highflyer*. From the death of Charles the Second till the period of the duke's coming upon the turf, racing had languished, perhaps from want of more support from the crown and the higher aristocracy, and his royal highness was the man to revive it.

'But,' as has been observed, 'this was not effected without an immensity of expense, and an incredible succession of losses to the sharks, Greeks, and black legs of that time, by whom his royal highness was surrounded, and, of course, incessantly pillaged. Having, however, in the greatness of his mind, the military maxim of "persevere and conquer," he was not deterred from the object of his pursuit, till, having just become possessed of the best stock, best blood, and most numerous stud in the kingdom, beating his opponents at all points, he suddenly "passed that bourne from whence no traveller returns," an irreparable loss to the turf, and universally lamented by the kingdom at large.'

One of the heaviest matches of former or of present days was run at Newmarket in 1764, between his

royal highness's famous horse, *King Herod*, as he was then called, and the late Duke of Grafton's *Antinous*, by Blank, over the Beacon course, for a thousand pounds aside, and won by Herod by half a neck. Upwards of a hundred thousand pounds were depending on this event, and the interest created by it was immense. His royal highness was likewise the founder of the Ascot race meeting, now allowed to be only second to Newmarket.

In point of judgment in racing, Mr. O'Kelly was undoubtedly the first man of his day; although, were he to appear at the present time, it is admitted that he would have a good deal to learn. For example, his suffering Eclipse to distance his horses for a bet would be considered the act of a novice. As a breeder, however, he became unequalled; and from the blood of his *Volunteer* and *Dungannon*, in particular, the turf derived signal advantage. Both were got by Eclipse, who was the sire of no less than one hundred and sixty winners, many of them the best racers of their day, such as *Alexander* and *Metecor*—the latter pre-eminent—*Potter's*, *Soldier*, *Saltram*, *Mercury*, *Young Eclipse*, &c. In 1793 Mr. O'Kelly advertised no less than forty-six in-foal mares for sale, chiefly by *Volunteer* and *Dungannon*, Eclipse being then dead, which fetched great prices, and were particularly sought after by his late Majesty, then deeply engaged on the turf. It is confidently asserted, that O'Kelly cleared £10,000 by the dam of *Soldier*, from her produce by Eclipse and *Dungannon*; and his other mares, of which he had often fifty and upwards in his possession, were the source of immense gain.

As a breeder coeval with the royal Duke and O'Kelly, the late Earl Grosvenor stands conspicuous. Indeed, we believe his lordship's stud for many years of his life was unrivalled in Europe; but such are the expenses of a large breeding establishment, that, although he was known to have won £200,000 on the race-course, the balance was said to be against him at the last! Earl Grosvenor, however, was a great ornament to the English turf; he ran his horses honestly and truly, and supported the country races largely. His three famous stud horses were *John Bull*, *Alexander*, and *Metecor*, the two latter by Eclipse, and the two former perhaps the largest and noblest thoroughbred horses ever seen in England, and the sires of many good ones; but his two best racers were *Metecor* and *Violante*; the latter the best four-miler of her day. The Earl was the first patron of Stubbs, the horse-painter, whose pencil may he said to have founded a new branch of the art in this country, on which the painters of the present day have improved, adhering more closely to nature than their exemplar. The late Duke of Bedford was likewise a great patron of

the turf previously to his taking to farming, and had more than thirty horses in training at one time. Among these was Grey Diomed, remarkable for his races with Escape and Traveller at Newmarket; also Skycraper, Fidget, and Dragon. His grace was a great loser, and probably retired in disgust. Charles Fox was also deep in the mysteries of the turf, and a very heavy better. The father of the present Prince (the trainer) trained for him, and South and Chisney were his jockeys; but the distemper in his stables ruined his stud. These were also the days of the then Dukes of Kingston, Cleveland, Ancaster, Bridgewater, and Northumberland; Lords Rockingham, Bolingbroke, Chedworth, Barrymore, Osborn, Abingdon, and Foley; Messrs. Shafio, Wentworth, Panton, Smith, Berry, Ralph Dutton, Wildman, Meynell, Bullock, and others, who were running their thousand-guinea matches, and five hundred-guinea sweepstakes, most of them over the Beacon course, and with the finest horses perhaps the world ever saw; and also, considering the difference in the value of money, for nearly as large stakes as those of present times, a few only excepted.

Another of the noted turf characters of those days was the Honourable Richard Vernon, commonly called Dick Vernon, owner of the famous horse Woodpecker, with whom he won the Craven stakes no less than three times. He was an excellent judge of racing, backed his horses freely, and was the best better of his day, as may be inferred from the following page of Holcroft's *Memoirs*—

'In addition to matches, plays, and other modes of adventure, that of a *sweepstakes* had come into vogue; and the opportunity it gave to deep calculators to secure themselves from loss by *hiding* their bets, greatly multiplied the betters, and gave uncommon animation to the sweepstakes mode. In one of these Captain Vernon had entered a colt, and as the prize to be obtained was great, the whole stable was on the alert. It was prophesied that the race would be a severe one; for although the horses had none of them run before, they were all of the highest breed; that is, their sires and dams were in the first line of fame. As was foretold, the contest was indeed a severe one, for it could not be decided—it was a *dead heat*; but our colt was by no means among the first. Yet so adroit was Captain Vernon in *hiding* his bets, that if one of the two colts that made it a *dead heat* had beaten, our master would, on that occasion, have won ten thousand pounds: as it was, he lost nothing, nor would in any case have lost anything. In the language of the turf, *he stood ten thousand pounds to nothing!* A fact so extraordinary to ignorance, and so splendid to poverty,' continues Holcroft, 'could not pass through a mind like mine without making a strong impression,

which the tales told by the boys of the sudden rise of gamblers, their empty pockets at night, and their hats full of guineas in the morning, only tended to increase.'

And in truth it was not without its effect, for poor Holcroft began betting next morning, and before the week ended, half of his year's wages were gone! Another staunch hero of the turf was the late Earl of Clermont, the breeder of Trumpator, from whom were descended all the stars of after days, viz. Paynter, Venator, Spoliator, Drumator, Ploughator, Amator, Pacificator, &c. &c.; besides which he was the sire of Sorcerer, Penelope, Tuneful, Chippenham, Orange-flower, his late majesty's famous gelding Rebel, and several other first-rates. Lord C. also was a great contributor to the turf by bringing with him from Ireland the famous jockey, Dennis Fitzpatrick, son of one of his tenants. We have his lordship, indeed, before us at this moment, on his pony on the heath, and his string of long-tailed race-horses, reminding us of very early days.

The late Sir Charles Bunbury's ardour for the turf was conspicuous to his last hour. He was the only man that ever won the Derby and Oaks with the same horse, and he was the breeder of many of the first racers of his time—Smolensko amongst them. Sir Charles was likewise very instrumental in doing away with the four-mile races at Newmarket, and substituting shorter ones in their stead. Some imputed this to the worthy baronet's humanity, whilst others, more correctly we believe, were of opinion that short races better suited his favourite blood. The Whiskys and Sorcerers, for example, are more celebrated for speed than for stoutness, although, where the produce from them has been crossed with some of our stout blood, (for instance, Trouille and Bourbon,) they have been found to run on. On the whole, Sir Charles, latterly, with the exception of Muley, had got into a soft sort. He was also a bad keeper of his young stock, and would not be beaten out of his old prejudices in favour of grass and paddocks. Had some persons we could name been possessed of his stud—imperfect, perhaps, as it might have been as far as the real object of breeding horses is at stake—they would have won every thing before them at the present distances and weights. His much talked of, and *fairly celebrated*, Smolensko, died rather early in life, and his stock, with a few exceptions, did not realize the hopes and expectation of the sporting world.

The name and exploits of the late Duke of Queensbury ('Old Q.') will never be forgotten by the sporting world; for whether we consider his judgment, his ingenuity, his invention, or his success, he was one of the most distinguished characters on the English Turf. His horse Dash, by Florizel, bred by Mr. Vernon,

beat Sir Peter Teazle over the six-mile course at Newmarket for one thousand guineas, having refused five hundred forfeit; (Dash carried 6 stone 7 pounds, Sir Peter 8 stone;) also his late Majesty's Den Quixote, the same distance and for the same sum; and, during the year (1789) he won two other thousand-guinea matches, the last against Lord Barrymore's Highlander, eight stone seven pounds each, three times round 'the round course,' or very nearly twelve miles! His carriage match, nineteen miles in one hour, with the same horses, and those four of the highest bred ones of the day, was undoubtedly a great undertaking, nor do we believe it has ever been exceeded. His singular bet of conveying a letter fifty miles within an hour, was a trait of genius in its line. The MS. being inclosed in a cricket ball, and handed from one to the other of twenty-four expert cricketers, was delivered safe within the time. The duke's stud was not so numerous as some of those of his contemporaries on the turf, but he prided himself on the excellence of it. His principal rider was the famous Dick Goodison, father of the present jockey, in whose judgment he had much reliance. But, in the language of the turf, his grace was 'wide awake,' and at times would rely on no one. Having, on one occasion, reason to know—the jockey, indeed, had honestly informed him of it—that a large sum of money was offered his man if he would lose—'Take it,' said the Duke, 'I will bear you harmless.' When the horse came to the post, his grace coolly observed, 'This is a nice horse to ride; I think I'll ride him myself,' when, throwing open his great coat, he was found to be in racing attire, and, mounting, won without a struggle.

The name of Wilson commands great respect on the turf, there being no less than three equally conspicuous and equally honourable sportsmen thus venerated. Mr. Christopher Wilson, now the father of the turf, and perpetual steward of Newmarket, resides at Beilby Grange, near Wetherby, in Yorkshire, where he has a small but very fashionably bred stud, and is now the owner of *Chateau Margaux* and *Camus*. He is the only man who claims the honour of winning the Derby and St. Leger makes the same year, with the same *Asses*, which he did with *Champion*, by *Potson*, ridden in each race by *Francis Buckle*. The turf is highly indebted to this gentleman, not only for his paternal care of its general interests and welfare, but for having, by his amiable and conciliatory manners and conduct, united the sportsmen of the north and of the south, and diverted their matches and engagements of some disagreeable features which had previously been too prominent. Mr. R. Wilson resides at *Bildeslee*, in Suffolk; is one of the largest breeders of racing stock, of which he has an annual sale; and Lord Berners,

late Colonel Wilson of Didlington, near Brandon, Suffolk, has likewise some capital mares, and bred Sir Mark Wood's *Camarine*, the best mare of the present day. His lordship was the owner of *her sire*, *Juniper*, now dead, and at present has the stud-horse *Lampighter*.

The star of the race-course of modern times was the late Colonel Mellish, certainly the cleverest man of his day, as regards the science and practice of the turf. No one could match (i. e. make matches) with him, nor could any one excel him in handicapping horses in a race. But, indeed, 'nihil erat quod non tetigit; nihil quod tetigit non ornavit.' He beat Lord Frederick Bentinck in a foot race over Newmarket heath. He was a clever painter, a fine horseman, a brave soldier, a scientific farmer, and an exquisite coachman. But—as his friends said of him—not content with being the second-best man of his day, he would be the first, which was fatal to his fortune and his fame. It, however, delighted us to see him in public, in the meridian of his almost unequalled popularity, and the impression he made upon us remains. We remember even the style of his dress, peculiar for its lightness of hue—his neat white hat, white trousers, white silk stockings, ay, and we may add, his white, but handsome face. There was nothing black about him but his hair, and his mustaches which he wore by virtue of his commission, and which to him were an ornament. The like of his style of coming on the race-course at Newmarket was never witnessed there before him, nor since. He drove his harouche himself, drawn by four beautiful white horses, with two out-riders on matches to them, ridden in harness bridles. In his rear was a saddle-horse groom, leading a thorough bred hack, and at the rubbing post on the heath was another groom—all in crimson liveries—waiting with a second hack. But we marvel when we think of his establishment. We remember him with thirty-eight race-horses in training; seventeen coach-horses, twelve hunters in Leicestershire, four chargers at Brighton, and not a few hacks! But the worst is yet to come. By his racing speculations he was a gainer, his judgment pulling him through; but when we had heard that he would play to the extent of 40,000*l.* at a sitting—yes, he once staked that sum on a throw—we are not surprised that the domain of Blythe passed into other hands; and that the once accomplished owner of it became the tenant of a premature grave. 'The bowl of pleasure,' said Johnson, 'is poisoned by reflection on the cost,' and here it was drunk to the dregs. Colonel Mellish ended his days, not in poverty, for he acquired a competency with his lady, but in a small house within sight of the mansion that had been the pride of his ancestors and himself. As, however, the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb,

Colonel Melish was not without consolation. He never wronged any one but himself, and, as an owner of race-horses, and a better, his character was without spot.

Among other leading sportsmen of the turf, now no more, were the late Duke of Grafton, and Douglas Duke of Hamilton. The Duke of Grafton was a keen sportsman, and an excellent judge of racing, and his horses having been well and honestly ridden by South, he was among the few great winners amongst great men. It is somewhat singular that the success of the Grafton stud may be traced to one mare, and therefore the history of her is worth relating. In 1755, Julia, by Blank, was bred by Mr. Paatou, of great Newmarket fame—her pedigree running back not only to Bay Bolton, Darley's Arabian, and the Byerly Turk, but beyond the lord protector's White Turk, generally the *se plus ultra* of pedigrees, to the Talbott Barb, and the Natural Barb mare;—and at seven years old was put into the duke's stud, and produced Promise by Snap, Promise produced Prunella, by Highflyer, the dam of eleven first-rate horses, whose names (after the manner of fishounds) all begin with the letter P., the first letter of the mare's name, and she is said to have realized to the Grafton family little short of 100,000*l*. In fact, all breeders of race-horses try for a strain of the justly celebrated Prunella. The all-graceful Hamilton (often called 'Zeluca') was equally conspicuous in the north, and celebrated for stout blood. He won the St. Leger no less than seven times, a circumstance quite unparalleled on the turf, and ran first for it, the eighth, but the stakes were given to Lord Fitzwilliam, his Grace's rider having jostled.

Coming nearer to our own times, Sir Harry Vane Tempest and Mr. Robert Heathcote made great appearances with their studs, as well as the heavy engagements they entered into; and such horses as Schedoni, the property of the latter, and Hambletonian, Rolla, and Cockfighter, of the former, are very seldom produced. Vivaldi, by Woodpecker, also the property of Mr. Heathcote, was the sire of more good hunters than almost any other in England, and the very mention of their being 'by Vivaldi,' sold them. Hambletonian was one of the meteors of the day. Sir Frank Standish, and his Yellow mare—the breeder of Stamford, Eagle, Didcot, Pariset, and Archduke, all Derby and Oaks winners, except Stamford, one of the best of our stud horses—must not be passed unnoticed, not only as a sportsman, but as the true stamp of an English country gentleman. Sir Ferdinand Poole also cut a great figure on the turf with his Waxy, Worthy, Wewaky, &c.; and could some of our present breeders of race-horses have now before their eyes, *Maria* by Herod, out of Lisette by Snap, and

Marcoria by Herod, out of Titania by Shakespeare, the one the dam of Waxy, and the other of Mealy, we have reason to believe they would turn away from many of their own mares in disgust. His contemporary, Mr. Howorth, was likewise strong in horses, and an excellent judge of making a book on a race. But Mr. Ballock, generally known as 'Tom Ballock,' was, we believe, more awake than any of them, and was often heard to declare, that he should wish for nothing more in this world than to be taken for a fool at Newmarket.

We find the Prince of Wales (George IV.) in 1788, when only in his twenty-sixth year, a winner of the Derby. In 1789, he accompanied the Duke of York to York races, where he purchased his famous horse Traveller, by Highflyer, which ran the grand match against the late Duke of Bedford's Grey Diomed, on which it is supposed there was more money depending than was ever before known, or has ever been heard of since. But it was in the years 1790 and 1791 that his late Majesty's stud was so conspicuous—the days of Baronet and Escape, the former notorious for winning the Ascot Oaks, beating eighteen picked horses of England, with twenty to one against him; and the latter for his various races against Grey Diomed, which caused his royal owner's retirement from Newmarket. This is now an old story; and though we should be among the first to say—

'Curse on the coward or perfidious tongue
'That dares not e'en to kings avow the truth.'

yet we think the Jockey Club dealt rather hardly by the young prince, and he was quite right in refusing their invitation to return. We wish for proof before we condemn; and we think proof was wanting here. Where were the orders to the jockeys to lose, and where was the money won by losing?—We can hear of neither. But if the change in a horse's running (accounted for by the late Samuel Chifney, by the treatment of Escape) is of itself enough to damage the character of his owner, what would have become of that of his Royal Highness's principal accuser, the late Sir Charles Bunbury? Look at the running of his Eleanor; it is well known that she was the winner of both Derby and Oaks—the best mare of her day. Well! at Huntingdon she was beaten by a common pacer, a mare called Two Shoes, ten to one an Eleanor. The next week, at Engham, she beat a first rate race-horse, Bobadil, and several others, ten to one on Bobadil. In both these cases money was lost, and the question now is,—who won it? But Sir Charles too is in his grave, and therefore we say—'requiescat in pace.'

After quitting Newmarket, his late Majesty was a

great supporter of country races, sending such horses as Knowsley, by Sir Peter, and others nearly as good, to run heats for plates; and he particularly patronized the meetings of Brighton and Lewes, which acquired high repute. But Bibury was his favourite race-ground; where, divesting himself of the shackles of state, he appeared as a private gentleman, for several years in succession, an inmate of Lord Sherborne's family, and with the Duke of Dorset, then Lord Seckville, for his jockey. During the last ten years of his Majesty's life, racing appeared to interest him more than it had ever done before; and by the encouragement he then gave to Ascot and Goodwood, he contributed towards making them the most fashionable, and by far the most agreeable meetings—we believe we may say—in the world. Perhaps the day on which his three favourite horses came in first, second, and third, for the cup at the latter place, was one of the proudest of his life.

The stud of George the Fourth, however, was not altogether so successful as it ought to have been from the great expense bestowed upon it, and the large prices given for race-horses bred by other sportsmen. Amongst those of his own breeding, perhaps Whiskey, Manfred, and his favourite mare Maria, were the best. The latter was a great winner—yet made but small amends for persevering in breeding from her sire. The Colonel and Fleur de Lis were also great winners—the latter decidedly the best mare of her year, either in the north or in the south, and her symmetry not to be excelled. The two last were purchased at very high prices, and now form part of the royal stud, as also does Maria. The history of this mare is worth notice. When, from prudential motives, the royal stud at Hampton Court was broken up, Waterloo and Belvoirina were the only two kept, and their produce was the said Maria. Miss Wasp, the dam of Vespa, late winner of the Oaks, was likewise bred by George the Fourth.

In his Majesty's long career on the turf, he of course had several trainers and as many jockeys. Among the latter were the late celebrated Samuel Chifney, and South, who rode his horses at Newmarket, and afterwards, Richard Goodison and Robinson. Latterly, however, he imported one from the north, the well-known George Nelson, who gave him unbounded satisfaction. His trainers were Neale and Cashborne, in former days; but latterly William Edwards, of Newmarket, who enjoys a pension for life, and the use of the royal stables. The last time George the Fourth was at Ascot was in 1820, but he lived to hear of the next year's meeting. He was on the bed of death; and so strong was the 'ruling passion' in this awful hour—and his Majesty was well aware his hour

was come—that an express was sent to him after every race.

The late Duke of York was equally devoted to the turf; and, in 1816, we find his Royal Highness a winner of the Derby, with Prince Leopold, and, in 1822, with Moors; the former bred by Lord Durham, the latter by himself. His racing career may be said to have commenced at Ascot, where he established the Oatland stakes, which at one period were more than equal in value to the Derby, being a hundred guineas subscription. Indeed, we have reason to believe, that when they were won by his late Majesty's Baronet—beating nineteen of the picked horses in England, his own Escape amongst the lot—there was more money depending than had ever been before, excepting on two occasions. His Majesty won 17,000*l.* by the race, and would have won still more had Escape been the winner. We wish we could add to this trifling sketch a long list of his Royal Highness's winnings; but the Duke of York was on the turf, what the Duke of York was everywhere—good humoured, unsuspecting, and confiding; qualifications, however creditable to human nature, ill fitted for a race-course. It is therefore scarcely necessary to say, that his Royal Highness was no winner by his horses, nor indeed by anything else; and we much fear that his heavy speculations on the turf were among the chief causes of those pecuniary embarrassments which disturbed the latter years of one against whose high and chivalrous feelings of honour and integrity no human creature that knew anything of him ever breathed a whisper. In 1825, we find the Duke with sixteen horses to his name; and, with the exception of two, a most sorry lot; but previously to that period he had incurred severe loss by persevering in breeding from Aladdin and Giles. The stud usually ran in Mr. Greenville's name; were trained by Butler, of Newmarket, now deceased; and chiefly ridden by Goodison, who did the best he could for them.

The late Earl of Fitzwilliam was distinguished by the princely way in which he conducted his stud, and the magnificence of his retinue on the race-course. His lordship was likewise the breeder of some eminent racers, amongst which were the justly famous Orville—an incalculable treasure to the British Turf—and Mulatto, who beat Nemson, Fleur-de-Lis, Bedlamite, Tarrare, Non-plus, Fanny Davis, Starch, Longwaist—in fact, all the best horses in the north; and ran second to Tarrare for the St. Leger. Earl Fitzwilliam never sent his horses south, but was a great supporter of York and Doncaster, and won the Fitzwilliam stakes at the latter place in 1825 with the horse we have just been speaking of. He is got by Catton, also bred by his lordship, out of Desdemona by Orville—all his own

blood—grandam Fanny by Highflyer. The stud is now broken up.

The venerable Earl of Derby has been, and to a certain degree continues to be, a warm supporter of racing. Next, perhaps, to Eclipse and Herod, no horse that as ever appeared has been equal to Sir Peter Teazle as a stud horse,—we believe he produced more winners than any other on record. In him were united the best blood which this country can boast of,—King Herod, Blank, Snap, Regulus, and the Godolphin Arabian. As however, the sun is not without its spots, Sir Peter was not without a blemish. His own legs gave way at four years old, and those of his produce were not, on an average, good; notwithstanding which, as we before stated, their winnings are without a parallel, barring those from the stock of the unparalleled Eclipse. The following anecdote is, we believe, authentic. Doctor Brandreth, the family physician at Knowsley, was commissioned by the then American consul to offer Lord Derby seven thousand guineas for Sir Peter Teazle, which his lordship refused, having, as he said, already refused ten. He certainly would have been a loser, had he accepted the offer.

The present Duke of Dorset, when Lord Sackville, not only showed himself an admirable judge of a race-horse, but few jockies by profession could ride one better; and, indeed, at one period of his life, few of them were in much greater practice. His Grace was always cautious in his engagements, but from his perfect knowledge of his horses, generally placed them winners. In the days of Expectation, Lucian, and others, he won all before him; but mark the change of the times! Looking into the Calendar for 1800, we find Expectation, by Sir Peter, out of Zilis, by Eclipse, running four miles at Lewes, and beating two very stout mares, for what? Why, for the sum of sixty guineas, which could not pay the expenses! But then another of his horses, and a good one too—Laborie, by Delpini—wins a 50*l.* plate the same year at Winchester. *The best of three four-mile heats!* Were the Duke of Dorset on the turf now, he would have something to do with such horses as Expectation and Laborie!!

The present Duke of Grafton has been a great winner, having inherited, with his domains, the virtues of old Prunella; but owes some of his success to his late brother, Lord Henry Fitzroy, whose judgment in racing was equal to any man's. With the assistance then of Lord Henry, the training of Robson, and the good riding of the late Frank Buckle, John Day, William Clift, and others, his grace has done very well; although, since the retirement of Robson, the honours of the turf have not poured in so thickly upon him.

The duke, however, has no reason to complain, having won the Derby stakes four times, and the Oaks eight; and, as Buckle said of himself, 'most of the good things at Newmarket,' for a few years in succession. Indeed, unless we have made a mistake in our figures, his grace pocketed the comfortable sum of 13,000*l.* in the year 1825, from public stakes alone! But we must do the Duke of Grafton the justice to say, that in his stable he has marched with the times, *his horses having been always forward in their work*, the grand desideratum in a training stable. His grace also deserves success, for he is a nobleman of high character on the turf, and unlike too many owners of race-horses, whom we could name, always runs to win. The Duke of Grafton's stable is, in consequence, heavily backed, when it brings out good horses for any of the great stakes.

The Duke of Portland has been a steady and even honourable patron of the English turf, but his stud has now small. In fact, since winning the Derby with Teresina, in 1828, the tide of fortune appears to have turned against his stable, and he has not done much.

His Grace of Rutland is become slack, having had but three horses in training last year, two of which are sold. He won the Derby with Codrall (whom he bred,) after a dead heat with the Colonel—a circumstance previously unknown for that great race—and the Oak with Sorcery, and Medora. On the other hand, the duke of Cleveland's passion for the turf appears to grow with his years, his grace being the best buyer of the present day. He gave 3500 guineas last year for Trustee, and Liverpool, and but a few years back, no less than 12,000*l.* for four horses, namely,—Swiss, Swan, Barefoot, and Memnon, the two last winners of the St. Leger, for Mr. Wilt. The Duke of Cleveland won the St. Leger till 1831, with Chorister, nor was he ever winner of either of the great Epsom stakes; but in the days of Agonistes and Haphazard, his stable was the terror of the north, and his grace was a great winner of cups, though he afterwards flew at higher game. His match with Pavilion, against Colonel Mellish's Sancho, at Newmarket, in 1806, was one of the greatest races of modern days, as to extent of betting; and immense sums were lost on Agonistes, when he was beat by Champion, for the St. Leger, in 1800. His grace has good horses in his stable now; amongst them Trustee, and Emancipation by Whisker, who had the honour of receiving forfeit from Priam in last (third) October meeting, receiving 8*l.* 1*0* 1*0*; likewise Muley Maloch, the winner of the York Derby stakes at the last Spring Meeting; and Liverpool, of the gold cup. The duke is one of the heaviest bettors on the turf, and few men know more of racing, or indeed of any thing relating to the

sports of the turf or field. The Duke of Richmond has been one of the most zealous supporters of the turf, having expended a very large sum on the race-course at Goodwood, now the first country meeting in England, after Epsom, Ascot, and Doncaster. Although his grace has been a considerable winner, he retires after this season, and his stud is already diminished. He won the Oaks, with *Gulnare*, in 1827, and has had quite his share of success.

The Lord of Exeter stands first of the Marquises on the turf. Until last year his lordship has been a great winner, and having carried the Oaks of last year with *Galata*, and many of the good things at Newmarket, and elsewhere, perhaps he had no reason to complain; but his stable has lately rather disappointed the public. It consists of upwards of twenty-two horses. Lord Exeter has won the Oaks three times; but, somewhat extraordinary, he has never been a winner of the Derby. He breeds much from the famous stud-horse, *Sultan* his own property, whose price, to others, is fifty guineas each mare. The Marquis of Westminster, although very well bred for it, never signalized himself on the turf, and has therefore very wisely withdrawn from Newmarket, confining his stud, a very small one, to the provincial meetings in his own immediate neighbourhood, where it is quite right for great lords to make the agreeable. We believe the last time his lordship was at head-quarters was to see his horse *Napier* win the great Riddlesworth stakes! The Marquis of Conyngham is a sportsman, and backs his horses freely, as does the Marquis of Sligo; but as his lordship belongs to the sister kingdom—for the honour of old England, we presume he is not often allowed to win. He, however, has had the distinction of being second for the St. Leger. Neither can much be said of the prowess of the most noble Marquises of Tavistock and Worcester, who, though good and honourable men, will never increase their patrimony by racing. In short, since the Duke of Cleveland has quitted their ranks, our sporting Marquises, with the exception of Lord Exeter, do not shine on the race-course.

But we cannot say this of the noble earls, amongst whom are some of the best judges of racing of past or present days. We will begin with the Earl of Egremont; and not only by the rule of stables priores, but looking upon him as one of the main contributors to the legitimate end of racing—the improvement of the breed of horses, his lordship having always paid regard to what is termed stout, or *Ames* blood. Lord Egremont bred *Gohanna*, by *Mercury*, by *Eclipse*, and purchased *Whalebone* from the Duke of Grafton (the old *Præmilla* sort), whose stock have been invaluable to the turf, and will continue to be so for many years to come. His lordship has likewise turned the *amuse-*

ment—and such has been his object in the pursuit of it—to an excellent account, in the liberal act of affording to his tenantry, and neighbours, the free benefit of several of his stud-horses. Among these have been two very fine animals—*Octavia* and *Wanderer*, the latter not inaptly named, as for many years of his life he was never known to lie down, but was generally in action in his box. He was a noble specimen of the horse, and one of the best bred ones in the world for all the purposes for which horses of speed and strength are wanted, being by *Gohanna*, out of a sister to *Colibri*, by *Woodpecker*, esteemed our steadiest blood. The earl is likewise the breeder of honest *Chateau Margaux*, and *Camel*, ornaments to the British turf, and sons of good little *Whalebone*. Lord Egremont won the Derby three times in four years—twice with sons of *Gohanna*, and subsequently with *Lopdog*, by *Whalebone*. He has also been three times the winner of the Oaks, with fillies from his own stud. But all this success is not to be placed to his lordship's own account: he received great assistance in all his racing speculations from his late brother, the honourable Charles Wyndham, since whose decease the stable has not been so successful.

The Earl of Burlington (Lord George Cavendish) is of great repute on Newmarket Heath, as a good breeder of race-horses, a very high bettor, and we need not add, a most honourable man. His lordship, no doubt, has his fancies in his betting, which of course he now and then pays for—when he does ‘fancy his horse,’ as the turf-phrase is, he will risk an immense sum upon him, not far short, we have heard, of ten thousand pounds! But what is money? His lordship, at present, has but a small stud.

The late Earl of Stradbroke was one of the keenest and best sportsmen at Newmarket, and owner of a large stud. Amongst the number, was the celebrated mare *Persepolis*, the dam of thirteen good racers, amongst which were *Araxes*, *Tigris*, *Indus*, *Euphrates*, *Phasis*, and *Cydusus*, all sons of *Quiz*, and *Granicus*, and *Rubicon* by *Sorcerer*. The famous brood mares, *Cobbea* (the dam of *Sorcery*), and *Grey Duchess*, by *Petbos*, were also in his lordship's stud, and presented to him by George the IV. when he commented breeding race horses at Hampton Court. The present Lord Stradbroke, and his Grace of Richmond, have lately been confederates on the turf.

The Earl of Orford took the field last year as usual, with a tolerably large string of horses, and, to use his own words, when he won the Great Produce Stakes at Ascot with his Muley filly, and the Clearwell Stakes with his Clearwell colt (a clear thousand by the way, and the other five hundred), ‘got out of his place,’ which has generally been a good second. His lord-

ship, however, takes all this with perfect good humour, and is himself always a favourite at Newmarket, should his horse not prove to be so. The noble Earl is considered a very liberal match-maker, if not something like a contributor towards the training expenses of one or two of his competitors; but he has made a very good beginning this year. Of the Earls Verulam, Warwick, and Clarendon, we do not hear much, although the first-named lord is rather an extensive breeder. Lord Warwick has a smart colt by Centaur, which won every time it started last year, and is entered for the next St. Leger. Lord Clarendon we consider little more than an amateur. Earl Sefton began his racing career late in life, and although he entered into it with spirit, giving two thousand guineas for Bobadilla, soon abandoned the slippery course. Indeed so hastily did he retire from it, that, on a little disappointment at Epsom, he would not wait for the assistance of the printer, but sent a manuscript notice to Tattersall's yard, that his stud were immediately to be sold. We confess we admire his lordship's decision—'When fortune frowns, the first loss is the best.' The Earl of Litchfield is rather deep on the turf, as the list of his horses shows. Indeed, his lordship does every thing with spirit, but even spirit cannot command success. Lord Litchfield, however, is a sportsman, and what is termed a high and honourable better. The Earl of Wilton, as well bred for the turf as Eclipse, being grandson to the Earl Grosvenor, is not only an owner of race-horses, but a jockey—one of the best gentlemen race-riders of these days. The Earl of Chesterfield too is becoming conspicuous, as a peep into the Racing Calendar will confirm, no less than fifteen horses now appearing to his name. His lordship has also at his stud-farm, in Dorsetshire, the renowned horses, Priam and Zingance, purchased at great prices—the former having finished his brilliant career with winning the Goodwood cup. Report says, that he is likely to make his way in this 'forest of adventure,' as his experience increases with his years. But the best judge of this rank is the noble Earl of Jersey, who, indeed, does every thing well. As a breeder, perhaps his lordship may not quite equal the Duke of Grafton and Lord Egremont, but we must place him third, having produced from his own mares one winner of the Oaks—Colwell, supposed to be the best bred mare in England—and two winners of the Derby, namely, Middleton and Mameluke, the latter of which he sold to Mr. Gally for four thousand guineas! Perhaps no man ever brought to the post on one day two finer racers of his own breeding than Mameluke, the winner of the Derby, and Glenanuary, who ran second to him, beating twenty-one others, with the greatest ease. Lord Jersey's stud is not

large, but well selected, and he has every convenience for breeding at his seat, Middleton Stony, Oxfordshire. His lordship was formerly confederate with that thorough sportsman Sir John Shelley, who has the honour of breeding Phantom. The Earl of Durham has retired, but when Mr. Lambton he had a splendid stud, which was sold by Messrs. Tattersall in 1826, when eight foals realized the astonishing sum of 1533 guineas! (above £200 each.)

Of Newmarket Viscounts we only muster two, but if there were more we must give Lord Lowther the prize, not only from his experience and knowledge, considered quite first-rate, but from the single fact of his having had sixteen horses in training last year, although we fear we cannot call them 'first rate.' It is a singular fact, that his lordship has only won the Derby once, and never won the Oaks, in his long career on the turf. He had formerly a large breeding establishment at Oxcroft, eight miles from Newmarket; but the land not being suited for it, in addition to the great prevalence of flies, it has been removed to within a few hundred yards of Newmarket town, where his lordship occupies a farm. Here is the horse *Partisan*, the sire of many good ones, and amongst the rest, Mr. Ridsdale's *Glaucus*, purchased at three thousand guineas, after beating *Clearwell* (Lord Orford's), in a match for five hundred guineas, in October last. The best judges are sometimes mistaken, and Lord Lowther should not have sold *Glaucus* for three thousand guineas without having had a better taste of him, for, besides his winnings, amounting to fourteen hundred guineas, General Grosvenor cleared nearly three thousand by the purchase. But '*Glaucus permutatio*' is a standing proverb for a bad bargain, ever since the hero he is named after exchanged gold for iron under the walls of old Troy. Joseph Rogers, of Newmarket, trained for his lordship. Of Lord Ranelagh, the other Newmarket Viscount, we have very little to say, his lordship's stud being so small; and we must consider our noble secretary for foreign affairs, Viscount Palmerston, only an humble provincial. To the satisfaction, indeed, of his competitors, his lordship has now relinquished even these rural honours, for Loxborough, Greylag, and company, woreded teasers to the west-country platers.

Our noble barons make no figure in the Newmarket list. Strange to say, we cannot find one. Lord Wharfedale was the last, and still more strange to tell of so unwavering a Tory, his lordship's best horse at one time was *Reformer*!

(To be continued.)

CLARET.

This beautiful young horse was imported into Virginia, in the ship *Harkaway*, in company with his renowned sire *Chateau Margaux*, and the *Sister to Scheme*, and landed at City Point, on the 13th October, 1831.

He was bred by Christopher Wilson, Esq., and foaled in 1830. He was got by *Chateau Margaux*, the best four mile horse of his day, and the best son of the famous *Whalebone*; his dam by that capital racer and stallion, *Partisan*; his grandam *Silvertail*, by *Gohanna*, the best four mile horse of his day, and equally celebrated as a stallion; his great grandam by *Orville*, who covered at £32 10s., out of the dam of *Selin*, *Rubens*, *Custrel*, &c., by *Alexander*—*Highflyer*,—*Alfred*—*Engineer*—*Bay Melton*'s dam by *Cado*—*Loss of the Mill* by *Old Traveller*—*Miss Matchless* by a son of *Greyhound*—*Partner*—*Miss Doe*'s dam, by *Woodcock*—*Croft's Bay Barb*—*Desdemona*'s dam by *Matchless* out of *Old Thornton* by *Brimmer*—*Dickey Pierson*—*Barton Barb* mare.

Chateau Margaux was bred by Lord Egremont, and foaled in 1822. He was got by *Whalebone*—his dam *Wasp* by *Gohanna*—*Highflyer*—*Chanticleer*'s dam by *Eclipse*—*Routelet* by *Snip*—*Miss Belera* by *Regulus*—*Barrett's Children*—*Honeywood's Arabian*—*Beggs's mare*, dam of the *Two True Blues*. He was a splendid racer, particularly at long distances; winning when four years old, nine races, and losing only one; and when five years old winning six times, and losing once; and among his winnings he counts the *Claret Stakes*, and all his engagements over the *Beacon Course*, seven in number. Being withdrawn from the turf in 1830, he covered in Yorkshire until 1831, when his sire, *Whalebone*, died; on which event he was brought to *Petworth* to serve Lord Egremont's stud, where he remained until the fall of 1834, when he was imported into Virginia. His get are running with distinguished success in England.

Whalebone was the best son of *Wasp*, who was the best son of *Petitor*, who was, perhaps, the best of the many capital sons of *Eclipse*, out of the celebrated *Penelope* by *Trumpeter*, the chief of the *Matchless* stock of horses—*Pranella* by *Highflyer*—*Francis* by *Snip*—*Julia* by *Black-Spectator*'s dam by *Partisan*—*Bowley Lane* by *Bay Bolton*—*Darley's Arabian*—*Beggs's Turk*—*Taffet Barb*—*Place's White Turk*—*Natural Barb* mare. *Penelope* was, also, the dam of *Whisker*, *Woful*, *Web* (dam of *Middleton*, and grandam of *Ridgelyworth* and *Glencoe*), and many others besides *Whalebone*, perhaps her best produce, and was as good a breed mare as any ever raised in England. *Whalebone* was bred by the Duke of Grafton in 1807, who, about the year 1822, exchanged him for *Election*,

a capital son of *Gohanna*, with Lord Egremont, in whose possession he died in 1831. He was a first-rate racer at all distances, and has left behind him a stock, whose running qualities are hardly equalled, and which have more stoutness and game than any others in the kingdom. Indeed, the stoutness and game of the *Whalebones* are proverbial, and so remarkable that reference is sometimes made to them for illustration. This will be shown by the following extract from an English work of high merit: "It will be more appropriate to the present inquiry to notice him (i.e. Egremont) as a supporter of the turf; and as having in his day, nay, as still possessing some of the very best blood of the best stables, and not a few of the finest animals, whether for the stud or race-course. As system and plain speaking in a matter of business, are worth even the eloquence of a Cicero; we go straight to our work, like the *Whalebones* of Sussex, and hope to run home as well and as strong as they do." Among *Whalebone*'s colts, we find *Waverly*, sire of *The Saddler*, *Mares* winner of the *Derby*; *Longsail*, equal to any horse of his day; *Camel*, sire of *Toucanstone* winner of the *St. Leger*; *Flexible*, *Stumps*, *Lapdog* winner of the *Derby*, *Cetus*, *Gayburst*, *Sir Hercules*, *Spaniel* winner of the *Derby*, *Recruit*, *Ventris*, *Round-wind*, *Lionel Lincoln*, *Black Swan*, *Mormon*, *Hindoo*, *Hindoo*, *Whale*, and many others, and a long list of fillies distinguished on the turf and in the stud.

Partisan, the sire of *Claret*'s dam, was also bred by the Duke of Grafton, and foaled in 1811, being got by *Walton* (one of the best sons of *Sir Peter*, out of *Arcadia*, by *Dungannon*, one of the best sons of *Eclipse*); his dam, *Parusil* by *Partisan*—*Pranella* by *Highflyer*, *Promise* by *Snip*, &c. *Partisan*'s performances were capital; and for many years he has been one of the favourite and most popular stallions in the kingdom, being considered the best son of *Walton*. He is the sire of *Godolphin*, lost on his passage to America, *Mameluke*, *Glascow*, *Ship*, *Rapid*, *Rhine*, *Patron*, *Paul Jones*, *Pastime*, *Catiline*, and many others of great distinction.

Gohanna, the sire of *Silvertail*, the grandam of *Claret*, was bred by Lord Egremont in 1790, and got by *Mercury* (a favorite son of *Eclipse*, out of the famous old *Tartar* mare); his dam, by *Hered-Moldeu*, sister to *Pamphili* by *Matchless*, out of the celebrated *Old Squirt* mare. The *Old Squirt* and *Tartar* mares were the best brood mares of their day. *Gohanna* won twenty-two prizes; the three classes of the *Princes Stakes*, the *Claret Stakes*, five *King's Plates*, five *Plates* of £50, and £700 guineas in specie. "This well-bred horse was not only a capital racer, but proved himself a famous and valuable stallion." He was own brother to *Precipitate*, imported into Ame-

rica. *Gohanna*, "the boast of Sussex and the pride of Petworth," was sire of *Skim*, *Canopus* (that got *Centaur*), *Columbus* (sire of *Cotton*), *Hedley*, *Warrior*, and *Election*. He died in 1815, twenty-five years old.

The dam of *Silvertail* (the dam, also, of *Centaur*) was got by *Orville*, who won the great St. Leger, and many other races, and as a stallion occupies the very highest niche. He was got by *Bevingbrough* (the best son of *King Fergus*, a capital son of *Eclipse*), out of *Evelina* by *Highflyer*—*Termagant* by *Tantram*—*Sampson*—*Regulus*, and *Marske's* dam. He died in 1836, at the age of twenty-seven. He is the sire of *Ensilus*, *Master Henry* (who died on the passage in 1833), *Moley* (sire of *Margrave*, *Moley Melock*, *Leviathan* imported, *Mussumma*, &c.), *Bizarre*, *Andrew* (sire of *Cadland*), and many others of high note. *Ensilus* is at this time the favourite stallion in England, covering by subscription, at 50 sovs, and is the sire of *Priam*, winner of the Derby, *Riddlesworth*, *Sarpedon* imported in 1834, *Plenipotentiary*, winner of the Derby and "the lion of the day," and many of the best horses of the present time.

The grandam of *Silvertail* was the very famous broodmare, the dam of *Selim*, *Rubens*, and *Castrel*, all three capital racers and favorite stallions. She was got by *Alexander* (own brother to *Xantippe*, *John Bull's* dam), a son of *Eclipse*, &c. *Selim* is the sire of *Sultan*, now covering at 50 sovs—of *Legis*, *Champion*, *Tancred*, the dam of *Camel*, *Longar*, &c. *Rubens* covered at 30 sovs, and is the sire of *Sovereign*, *Sir Joshua*, *Peter Lely*, *Hampden* (that beat *Centaur** over the Round Course, carrying when four years old, 144lbs, in 7 min. 4 sec.), *Nicola*, *Bobadil*, *Oppidan*, and the dam of *Conarine*, the best mare of her day. *Castrel* got *Merlin* (sire of *Lampighter*, &c.) *Bustard*, *Princess Royal*, *Castrellina* dam of the *Saddler*.

The next cross is *Highflyer*, whose performances and character are so well known, and so highly appreciated, that it need only be said he was the best racer and stallion of his time.

Alfred, own brother to *Conductor* (sire of the famed *Trumpeter*, the best grandson of *Matchem*), was one of the best, and best bred sons of old *Matchem*, out of a *Snap* mare, whose pedigree runs through a long line of distinguished names to the old *Montague* mare.*

It would be useless to explain *Claret's* pedigree any farther. Indeed, it is already extended so much, that we must find our justification for its length in its unrivalled excellence, and singular richness and purity; embracing, as it does, in an eminent degree, in its

various connections, and by the closest affinity, the most distinguished horses, both on the turf and in the stud, in ancient and modern times; and combining and uniting the best crosses of the *Herod*, *Matchem*, and *Snap* blood, and more especially the stoutest strains of the *Eclipse* blood, from *Eclipse* himself, and his sons *Porter*, *King Fergus*, *Mercury*, *Alexander*, and *Dugannon* sire of our imported *Bedford*.

Claret's first appearance on the turf was in 1833, when three years old. At Newmarket Craven Meeting he was beat for the Riddlesworth Stakes of 200 sovs each, h. ft.; colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 4lbs, Ab. m. (17 subs), by *Lucius* by *Ensilus* and *Anglesea*, by *Sultan*, beating *Blank* by *Lottery*, and *Joanna* by *Sultan* out of the dam of *Riddlesworth*. The pace was good, and *Claret* was a good third. Betting: 5 to 4 against *Claret*, who was first favourite.

He was beat at the same meeting for the Column Stakes of 50 sovs each; R. M. (15 subs); at the Second Spring Meeting for a Handicap Plate of 50l., A. F.; and at the July Meeting, for a Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; T. Y. C. (6 subs).

At Stamford, July 17.—The Noblemen and Gentlemen's Plate of 50 sovs. Three years old, 8st 12lbs; four, 8st 7lbs; five, 9st 3lbs; six, 9st 5lbs; and aged, 9st 10lbs. The winner of a cup or sweepstakes to carry 4lbs extra, &c.; heats twice round.

Mr. Wilson's b. c. <i>Claret</i> , by <i>Chateau Margaux</i> , 3 years.....	1 1
Mr. O'Connor's b. g. <i>Carlton</i> , 4 years old.....	3 2
Ld. Exeter's b. f. <i>Mantilla</i> (sister to <i>Green mantle</i>), by <i>Sultan</i>	2 dr

Next day.—Town Plate of 50 sovs; for three yrs old colts, 8st 7lbs; and fillies, 8st 4lbs; horses that have won once this year to carry 3lbs extra; twice, 5lbs; thrice or more, 7lbs; heats once round.

Ld. Exeter's b. c. <i>Isaac</i> by <i>Sultan</i> , (brother to <i>Beiram</i>), 110lbs.....	1 1
Mr. Wilson's b. c. <i>Claret</i> , 3 yrs (3lbs extra) 122lbs.....	3 2
Col. Peel's b. f. <i>Malibran</i> by <i>Whisker</i>	2 dr

Malibran won four times this year at Newmarket. Huntingdon, Aug. 13.—The Hinchinbrook Plate of 50 sovs; heats once round.

Mr. Wilson's b. c. <i>Claret</i> , 3 yrs, 101lbs.....	3 1 1
Mr. Batson's b. f. <i>Banquet</i> , 4 years, 116lbs.....	1 3 2
Mr. Pigeon's bl. h. <i>Coroner</i> , aged, 125lbs.....	4 2 3
Ld. Exeter's b. f. <i>Mantilla</i> , by <i>Sultan</i> , 93lbs.....	2 dr

This was an excellent race, in which he beat the celebrated horses *Coroner*, and *Banquet*, and *Mantilla*, sister to *Greenmantle* winner of the Oaks, at three heats.

* A *snapper* won 21 out of 23 times. When five years old, he carried 140lbs, ran over the Round Course, at Newmarket, in 7 min. 1 sec., which is at the rate of 7 min. 35½ to the four miles—Vide New-York Sporting Magazine.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.—The Member's Plate of 60 sovs, &c.; heats once round.

Mr. Wilson's b. c. Claret, 4 years, 103lbs..	1	1
Mr. Bachus's b. f. Lady Charlotte, by Cat-		
ton, 3 years, 92lbs.....	3	2
Mr. Bloss's b. m. Water Witch, 5 years, by		
Whalebone, 122lbs.....	2	3

Won easily. Lady Charlotte won seven races this year, and Water Witch five races in 1831.

Newmarket Houghton Meeting, Oct. 29.—Fifty pounds; two years old, a feather; three, 7st 5lbs; four, 8st 8lbs; five, 9st 3lbs; six, 9st 7lbs; and aged, 9st 10lbs; last three miles of the B. C., equal to three miles and forty-five yards. Twelve horses started.

Mr. Wilson's b. c. Claret, 3 years, 103lbs....	1
Ld. Clarendon's ch. f. Datura, 4 years, by Re-	
veiller.....	2
Mr. Mill's b. f. Juliana, by Waxy Pope, 2 years	3
Mr. Stanley's b. c. by Whalebone, or Little....	4
Mr. Hart's b. f. Bushful, by St. Patrick, 2 years	5
Mr. Chisney's b. f. by Emilius, out of Shovelers,	
3 years.....	6
Ld. Chesterfield's b. f. Dirce, by Partisan, 3 yrs	7
Mr. Fox's b. f. Tessie, by Whisker, 3 years...	8
Mr. W. Edwards's ch. c. by Stainborough, 2 yrs	9
Mr. J. Edwards's ch. c. Tim by Middleton, 3 yrs	10
Mr. Forth's ch. c. Robinson Crusoe, by Hele-	
nus, 2 years.....	11
Mr. Gully's b. c. Deceiver, by Young Phant-	
om, 3 years.....	12

Won easily and in beautiful style: 4 to 1 against Claret. Datura beat this year Sir Mark Wood's famous Lucette, Protocol, Hawker, and Byzantium, two and a half miles at Ascot Heath; won the King's Plate at the same place, beating Languish and two others—beat The Witch (winner six times this year) and Dinah for the King's Plate—beat The Cardinal and Vagrant for the Northamptonshire Cup Stakes (19 subs), twice round—won the County Plate of 70 sovs, two and a half miles, Wilna winner four times, and Catalonian winner—beat at Abington that extraordinary horse, Little Red Rover, three miles—beat Lucetta on the B. Course, and second for the Handicap Plate of 100L., at Newmarket, beating The Saddler, Lucetta, Sakate, Basto and another; D. L.; more than two miles.

Several others in this race were good runners. Dirce beat Cactus, Toby, Anglesca, Locius, winner of the Riddlesworth Stakes, Anti-Catholic, Malibran, and many others this year. Deceiver beat Titus, Juba, Allegro, &c. Tessie won a sweepstakes, two miles (13 subs), beating Rousseau and Pantomime.

In 1834, Claret was again trained, and first favour- Vol. II. No. 6—59.

ite for the Ostland Stakes, one of their great stakes at Newmarket; D. C. (upwards of two miles); in which were engaged Galata, Vespa, winner of the Oaks, 1833, Truett, Sir Robert, Quarto, Chantilly, Anne, Titus, Malibran, &c., all good ones. But early in the spring, and before he had run in public, he unfortunately met with a ruck in taking a sweat, and thereby injured his off foreleg and knee, so as to prevent his running, and render it necessary to throw him out of train altogether. The above were the only times of his starting; and he has not run at all since this accident, which unfortunately arrested his career in the midst of most flattering success, and at an age when his powers had just begun to develop themselves.

The performances of Claret indicate that he possessed the characteristic game and bottom of his stock. The races which he lost were short; while on the other hand, he won in every instance except one when he carried 3lbs more than the winner of his own age, his races of heats and long distances.

Claret is a rich dark bay, about five feet two inches high; of good length, and great substance and power. He is a neatly and highly finished model of the high mented racer, exhibiting in his form the most accurate proportions, and the greatest symmetry and beauty. His head, eye, and neck are very fine; his shoulder large, deep, strong, and oblique; his back short, with a loin wide, a little arched, and very strong; his body well-ribbed and deep; his limbs clean, well-proportioned, easy in their motion and strong. He has good bone, and firm, dry muscle. He is a horse of admirable form and beauty; and nothing could be added with advantage, nothing taken away, and hardly any thing altered. His blood, form, performances, the racing qualities of his stock, his size, good temper, and fine action, all assure us he will prove a valuable acquisition to this country. M.

THE AMERICAN TURF REGISTER.

Observations by Crafts—Old Messenger—"made up" Pedigree—Fertility—Boxer—Block Sal—History of Plato and Hamiltonian (sons of Messenger).

We make the following extracts from a communication which appeared in the Nashville Republican, (Tenn.) of the 3d December, addressed to the Editor of that paper, signed Crafts.

"Mr. Skinner's No. 3. Vol. IV. Turf Register, &c. has arrived, and contains its usual and agreeable variety. Old Messenger here displays his fair proportions. He is decidedly a good and strong horse. He looks

naked on the poll. Is it possible he was shorn of that ornament, the foretop?"

"The *Turf Register* of this number looks more authentic than most of them, and copies of pedigrees and breeder's names are in many instances annexed. This is by far the most ticklish department of the work." "Hence some made up pedigrees are blots on the valuable book—Philips's 'expurgated' edition would make some people look blank, and I could lay the tip of my finger on several long pedigrees, where in honesty the writer should have said, as they do in Kentucky, 'dam unknown.' A tried, good racer may be purchased for that purpose, without known blood, but for the propagation of the species, a purchaser should know of whom he buys. There are 'tricks in trades,' and in none is more fraud practised than in sales of reputed thorough-breds." CROFTS.

Messenger.

We answer the inquiry of Crofts in relation to this horse, by saying that the original was shorn of nought; we can to this day hear him in our eye—

"But we've wandered nerry a nerry foot,

Don't mind the way, we'll find it out."

The short neck, back, crop and setting on of the tail, are a resemblance; the long backs well let down on the shank or cannon bone, are truly characteristic; it is a pity they had not been more distinctly delineated; the thighs and gaskins are bad, very bad, and much too short; the legs all full and round as pudding sacks; and notwithstanding the indistinct manner in which the joints and ligaments are defined, there is visibly a curb on the right or off leg or hock! This, however, may have been designed as a hit at some of his fashionable descendants by way of "prenez garde." The right fore-leg is very much calf'd. The anterior part of the arm and that of the breast or bosom, are, with little variation, in a direct perpendicular line, causing the arm at its junction with the body to advance nearly as far as the front of the breast, thereby admitting of little or no posterior direction to the humerus or bone of the arm, or backward reach or projection to the scapular, or point of the elbow! Consequently, greatly curtail the circular sweep of the fore-leg when in motion, and diminishing the power of the lever, to be derived from a prominent elbow.

Made up Pedigrees.

Croft observes. "The *Turf Register* of this number (No. 3, Vol. IV.) looks more authentic than most of them." This may all be, and not be much in point. It is not our intention to canvas one-fiftieth of these pedigrees, or we should have to make a book, and a queer thing it would be, and a yet queerer thing it would make of the *Turf Register*, already queer

enough, for any queer man's purpose. We admit to the full what Crofts says, that this number looks "more authentic than most of them;" but without going beyond the first or second page, we will see how far 'looks' are to be relied upon: we have understood that none other than thorough bred were to be there recorded. First then, as No. 1, in the stud of a firm supporter of this work, and voluminous contributor to its pages, we have "Fertility, b. m. foaled in 1826, got by the famed Boxer, out of the famous Trumpator's dam by Hickory;" this may be all well on the side of the dam, but who, or what, is Boxer? We are referred to him in the next page, and there told "a famous race-horse in New Jersey, at all distances, winner of twelve successive races, and own brother to the dam of the famed Count Piper, son of Marshal Duroc," mark this, "a famous race-horse at all distances." Now Boxer's best race was one mile, he could not continue or repeat beyond two, and at that distance was easily beat by horses of character. We are not aware of his ever having ran four miles; but performance is not what we here intend to look into, but thorough-breds, with correct and authentic pedigree? to which we will proceed.

"Own brother to the dam of the famed Count Piper, got by imp. Expedition, dam by imp. Royalist;" here stop, for after this, "in honesty the writer should have said, as they do in Kentucky, dam unknown;" but he goes on with "grandam by imp. Magnetic Needle, g. grandam by imp. Bajazet, out of Selima, by the famed Galloway's Selim, (son of imp. Othello,) her dam imp. mare by Paeolet—Whitewick—Crab—Godolphin Arabian—Conyer's Arabian." Now after the dam by Royalist, this pedigree is in fact all involved in uncertainty, and formed by something like what yankees call guessing, and somebody has managed to guess a great deal of nonsense in order to come at a pretty good pedigree, and we guess, it is what Croft calls "made up," and therefore say with Kentucky, "dam unknown." We will let the Royalist, and also if you please (by way of helping the thing along), the Magnetic Needle mare, stand, and go to the gr. grandam by imp. Bajazet, so called; when, where, or by whom was this horse Bajazet imported? and what is his pedigree? we can find no such horse, or any by that name (except Bajazet by the Godolphin), in the Stud Book. Patrick Nesbit Edgar, page 29, tells us that he was "got by Lord March's Old Bajazet, (out of a mare by) Old Crab—Hobgoblin—Whitefoot—Moonah Barb Mare." Upon examining the General Stud Book of Mr. Weatherby, we find, Vol. 1, page 65, the only mare whose pedigree comes near this of Edgar, viz., Crab Mare; her dam by Hobgoblin, out of Bajazet's dam, by Whitefoot—Leodes—Moonah

Barb Mare. This mare began to breed in 1769, and continued until 1765 inclusive, producing 13 colts and fillies, but not one by Mr. Greville's Buzzet, afterwards Lord March's, by the Godolphin Arabian, nor could it well be supposed she would have been bred to from him, as he was nearly allied, being out of Whitefoot her grandam; here then the fog begins to rise, it will presently thicken. Next we have Selima by the famed Galloway's Selim. What nobility have we for this! Patrick Nesbit Edgar again, to wit, page 450! "Selima a Jersey mare, we learn, got by Galloway's Selim—imported mare by Paeolet—Whiteneck—Old Crab—Godolphin Arabian—Conyur's Arabian. New-York, 1828." Mr. Edgar says, "Selima a Jersey mare, we learn," where does he learn it! his authority is New-York, 1828, that is, the Town Pump, we presume, and a long handle it has got! well done, old Boy; you do not stick at trifles, for you make this Paeolet Mare, out of Whiteneck, who is Paeolet's own dam! yes, Whiteneck got by Crab, and bred by the Duke of Ancaster in 1751, produced gr. c. Paeolet by Blank, in 1763, after which, she had but three other foals, a b. colt in 1765, a filly in 1769, and gr. c. Gripspe by Chrysolite, in 1770—all her produce were by Blank except the last. Thus then these patched up pedigrees of *Fertility*, *Boxer*, *Count Piper's* own sister and that of the Piper himself, are not worth one tunc on the clasher, whether Scotch or St. Patrick's. But we have another pedigree of "Boxer" the sire of *Fertility* was by imp. Expedition, his dam was by imp. Reynist, grandam by imp. Bay Richmond, &c. &c." see Vol. VI. No. 1, page 48. "Fertility to be seen at Baltimore, &c., and is for sale on terms affording a good opportunity to young breeders to commence with fine stock—inquire of the Editor." A good opportunity, and fine stock to commence with, truly! having one or two pedigrees to spare to a neighbour, a matter of convenience in a good breeding district.

Having rubbed these down with Mr. Edgar's own shillelah, we will next take a touch at Black Sal. Let us see how madam is "made up;" we shall see her carefully, being "stained to (white). Autocrat," and if the lady's erugin should tint or entail aught ignoble upon the imperial blood of the malatto in embryo, let the guilty answer it!

We find recorded in this same Turf Register, Vol. V. page 492, bl. m. Black Sal, six years old," (that is, six years old we presume at that time, May, 1834,) "by American Eclipse, dam (imp.) by Hambletonian, (son of King Fergus, one of the best sons of Eclipse, and sire also of Benningbrough, Highflyer, Matchem,) grandam by Cotting, (son of Matchem, out of Heinel, by Squirrel, Princessa by Blank," &c. &c.,) g. grandam by Telemachus, (son of Herod, out of Skin mare,

&c. &c.,) g. g. grandam by Trencham, her dam by Regulus, &c. &c. Bred by H. N. Cruger, Esq., and sold by Gov. Kemble to Mr. Tylee of Virginia. This pedigree from the names attached to it certainly carries with it the appearance of authenticity! yet nevertheless, with the exception of the sire (American Eclipse,) of the mare, it is every letter "made up," and what is more, such right down, barefaced nonsense, as to flash instantaneous conviction of its spuriousness to the mind of any one half versed in the genealogy of horses; look here! "dam imp. by Hambletonian, (son of King Fergus, one of the best sons of Eclipse, and sire also of Benningbrough, Highflyer, Matchem;)" after this, we may expect any thing and every thing!

But in No. 8 of this volume, the identical number to which Crofts alludes, when he says "The Turf Register of this number looks more authentic than most of them," we have, as usual, a second and a different pedigree of this somber lady, in the same page with *Fertility* (Vol. vi. p. 157) where will be found as No. 5 of Mr. B. O. Tayloe's stock, "Black Sal bl. m. foaled in 1828, bred by H. N. Cruger, Esq., (stinted to Autocrat) was got by Am. Eclipse dam by the famed Hambletonian (one of the best sons of imp. Messenger) out of Mr. Cruger's imp. mare by Cottinger—Trencham—Henrietta—Regulus. (Mr. Cruger has recently corrected the error of the pedigree as published; and has certified as to the purity of Black Sal's blood.)"

We know Mr. Cruger well; we have known him for many a long year, and could vouch for his veracity; whatever he has certified we will venture to say he believes to be correct, in its relation, and pure as far as he knows; but here is the rub; for he it known that this "famed Hambletonian (one of the best sons of imp. Messenger)" was only a half-bred horse; and of this the genealogist seems to have had a presentiment, for he seems wonderfully shy of touching the maternal ancestry of this son of *Messenger*; but when Mammy's Daddy was set forth as being the son of King Fergus, "Lord! what a long tail our cat has got!" for the gratification of those interested, we will here give the history of

Plato and Hambletonian,

(Sons of imp. Messenger, and own brothers.)

Soon after the late William Constable, Esq., then of the city of New-York, had imported Baronet (son of Vertumnus) about 1796 (it might be as late as 1797), the writer was walking with Mr. Constable towards Wall-street from his house, which stood in Broadway, upon part of the ground on which Mr. Asor's large hotel is now building, when a Jersey horse dealer,

well mounted, rode up and asked Mr. Constable if he did not want to buy a mare. Mr. Constable viewed her, and inquired the price, which the owner named at something like \$200. We observed to Mr. Constable that he did not want one of that character, as she was not a 'bred' mare; he replied that he was in want of some mares, having only one; that he would put her to Baronet; that she would no doubt bring a good colt for business. The man was directed to bring her to his house, at two o'clock, for further inspection. Upon this he rode off, and we proceeded to Wall-street; we returned before the hour appointed, and the man appeared with the mare punctual to the hour. After a further view, and some little conversation, a bargain was made for something less than \$200; no pedigree was required or given. Mr. Constable sent this mare to a place which he then had upon New-York Island, near the six-mile stone, on the Bloomingdale road, and at which he resided during the summer months. At this place Mr. Constable then kept the mare which he had imported at the same time with Baronet, called the Pot8os mare (grandam of American Eclipse). The mare in question now bought, he named *Pheasant*; and in addition, by way of attaching some importance to her when any inquiry was made, called her his "Virginia mare," sometimes jocosely, by which she acquired that name. He, sometime after this, to wit, in October 1797, purchased from the late Stephen Hunt of New Jersey, a dark bay filly, intermixed with white hairs, called *Matilda*, got by Cob (McCarty's I believe, but in the pedigree given by Mr. Hunt noted as "formerly Mr. Thornton's") out of the Fair American by Col. Lloyd's Traveller, who was by old imported Morton's Traveller out of imported Nancy Bywell by Matchem; the fair American's dam was old Slamerkin by imp. Wildair: These three were the only brood mares which Mr. Constable then, or afterwards owned; he bred from them all by Baronet; when three or four years afterwards, he sold off his horses, Gen. Nathaniel Coles purchased the Pot8os mare and *Pheasant*, and the writer bought *Matilda* with a filly foal which he reared, and afterwards called Miss Constable.

This mare, *Pheasant*, was a blood bay, with black legs, no white marks, of good size and substance, and in pretty good form. Mr. Constable gave no pedigree whatever with her when he sold her to Gen. Nathaniel Coles; the latter, several years after his purchase, told the writer that Mr. Constable said she was a Virginia mare, but that was all: so much for Mr. Constable and this mare. We will now speak of her, in the hands of Gen. Coles, and her produce.—Gen. Coles bred from her; but how many foals the writer cannot say, having only a knowledge of two,

viz. dark bay or brown horse, *Plato*, and brown horse *Hamiltonian*, own brothers, both got by imp. Messenger; of these *Plato* was the eldest. About the year 1804 or 1805, as near as we can recollect, but cannot at this distant period be precise to a year, races were held upon New-York Island upon the old Harlem Course. It was the four-mile day; there were, to the best of our recollection, three horses entered, one of which was *Plato*, then four years old, and belonging to Gen. Coles, and another, little yellow bay *Sir Solomon*, a horse got by Messenger, and bred by the late Gen. Gun, but then owned or entered by Messrs. Bond and Hughes of Philadelphia. Being in these days in the "betting ring," we were on the ground soon after breakfast; some fifteen or twenty turfmen were congregated in a room in the house then kept by Mudge, at the bridge. We joined them; Gen. Coles was one of the party. Betting went on briskly; *Plato* was decidedly the favourite at odds; we were on the other side, but from the confidence displayed by the other party, our faith was somewhat staggered, and we closed our book for the moment.

Gen. Coles and one or two of his friends continued full of confidence, upon which we drew our chair close to the Gen. and asked him with the best intention, if he would allow a young one to give him a piece of advice? he very affably replied in the affirmative, upon which we said, don't be too confident, it is his first four-mile race, his repeating we consider very doubtful, as you know he is not thorough bred! The General bounced up a foot from his seat! Not thorough bred, Sir; explain yourself! We bowed most courteously, intended nothing disrespectful, might possibly be mistaken; but wished to know if he was out of the day mare purchased from Mr. Constable? Yes, Sir, certainly, the Virginia mare, *Pheasant*! Then we fear that our surmise is too well founded. We claimed the General's patience for a few minutes, he gave us an attentive ear, we put him in possession of the facts, in relation to this mare; he was much surprised and somewhat mortified, yet thanked us politely and sincerely. We parted for the time being, and wended our way to the busy bustling Course.

We made up our mind to let our operations rest, at all events, until we saw the horses in motion, or until after the first heat. The horses started, *Plato* took the lead and kept it, heading *Sir Solomon* home, by three or four lengths; the third horse, was of no account; it was a pretty sharp thing; after the riders were weighed, and the horses led off to rub, we went up to Tom. Hughes who was with his horse, and asked him what he thought of it? whether it would do? Have you seen him? said he, is he distressed? We replied

that we had not! Then go, and take a look at him, and report to me! We did so, and brought tidings that he felt the effects of the run very sensibly! Then go to work, says Tom, be busy, remember I go one half! Upon which we went into "the ring." Long odds upon Plato—we took it freely.

They went off again, both full of running for the first two miles, but here Sir Solomon gave him the "go by," and had it all his own way, Plato barely saving his distance, was drawn, and Sir Solomon took the money without more to do! We never after this race, saw or heard of Plato's being on the course.

The next year, or second year after this, Hamiltonian made his appearance. He made some very tolerable runs for those days, against the Flyn mare, (so called) by Baronet, (grandam of Lady Flit, De Wix Clinton and others), as also with some other pretty fair nags. But in looking over the performance of Tipoo, Sultan as set forth in some of his hand bills, it is there stated that Tipoo beat Sir Solomon before named, and distanced Hamiltonian five mile heats, over the Newmarket Course, on Long Island in 1807; and that in the spring of 1809, Hamiltonian then Mr. Cocks', paid \$500 forfeit to Tipoo. Notwithstanding this, Hamiltonian (taking his running no doubt from his sire Messenger), made beyond dispute, some very fair races, and Gen. Coles encouraged thereby, was induced to breed from him: he gave him some good mares, and among others, that trump, *Miller's Damci*, (the dam of American Eclipse)! The produce of this connection was Young Damsel, who when she came to be turned to the (breeding) stud, produced Garland by Daroc, Blucher by Daroc, Waterloo by Hickory, and some others, none of which could race. A great deal was said about Blucher, when in train he was talked of as being a real kill-devil. We remember one of his attempts, it was we believe a three mile heat, but do not speak for certain as to the distance; he lumbered along so far behind, that if the other horses had had one other round to go, we verily believe they would have come up in his rear and passed him a second time! Garland and Waterloo have since, in their turn, become brood mares—what have they produced! nothing in the shape of racers that we know of! Yes, a grey filly of Mr. Snodiker's, also called Damsel, got by American Eclipse, out of Garland, she started when three years old, for a produce sweepstakes, on the Union Course, Spring Meeting, 1833, mile heats; a second time over the same course, First Spring Meeting, 1834, two mile heats; a third time, at the Union Course, First October Meeting, 1834, two mile heats; and a fourth time at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, October Meeting, 1834, against Mr. Jones's Rival singly, the best three in five, mile heats. In the two

first races she was (as O'Kelly would say) no where! in the third, (after coming in third), she was prudently drawn after the first heat, and in her last race did not get a heat. Mr. Snodiker's Sir Harry by American Eclipse, out of Grasshopper, who was by imp. Roman out of Garland, and Post Boy by Henry, out of Garland, have neither been successful, although these have been good crosses; such has been the poisonous quality of the blood of this Pheasant mare infused by the agency of her son Hamiltonian so thoroughly, that it has been impossible thus far to breed it out. Hamiltonian got some excellent roadsters, good trotters, but nothing descended from him, or his brother, even with the most distant and best crosses, has obtained reputation on the turf; and we should therefore be inclined to doubt the produce of Black Sal, though by the Imperial Autocrat, or that any would arrive at "the first notch in Fame's Temple," though got by "the renowned horse Tychicus" himself! when Hamiltonian became a public stallion, his owners were in a dilemma, a pedigree was necessary, so to work they went, and as many had done before, and as many are now doing, made one! and in his hand-bills, his dam was given as bred in Virginia, and got by imp. Shark, with a train of maternal ancestors, with as much truth, and affording as much ability to trace it, or discover the breeder of the dam, as though they had said *hi, cockorum jig!*

After the race between Plato and Sir Solomon at Harlem, we did not see Gen. Coles for several years; but the great match between *Eclipse* and *Henry* in May 1823, drew him out. He had then become old and very infirm; so much so that he had almost ceased to frequent the course, and he survived that event but one or two years; yet such was the game of this gallant old sportsman, such his innate ambition, and love of the turf, that nought short of death could have restrained him from witnessing the great contest in which the favourite and noble steed which he had reared with more than a parent's care, had fed with willing hand, and many a weary hour watched over with anxious mind, was about to enter the lists of fame. We met, on that memorable morn, at the yellow house, on the rise of ground adjacent to the stable of *Eclipse*. We talked of the coming and the past. The veteran "fought his battles o'er again." The scene at Mudge's at the bridge of Harlem, and the event of that day were not forgot. Ah! (said the General in allusion to what we had told him in relation to the dam of Plato and Hamiltonian) right sir, you were right! I have found them out (and then in an undertone); but I am getting rid of them as fast as I can.

It was the "last field" of this good old turfite—honour to his memory, and peace to his manes, say we.

We will now return for a moment to pedigrees and the

American Turf Register.

We have heard of a man with two fathers; we have known the paternal honor claimed by and assigned to two different sires; but we never knew a man to have two *own* mothers, or heard of a horse having two dams; we believe there is something of this kind in scripture; but as we do not deal in miracles or parables, we never met with the like upon record, until we became acquainted with the American Turf Register, published at Baltimore. The elucidation of this matter has been reserved for that work; a thing wholly its own, and therefore entitled, beyond cavil, to both a patent and copyright; we resign all pretensions to either the novelty or merit of discovery, or even that of the duplicate or triplicate grandams, great grandams, or great, great grandams, &c., presented in groups. Boxer, it appears, as heretofore noted, has two grandams in the maternal line; but he is not near as well provided for as many others. Cub [McCarty's], has one father and two mothers; or in the language of the stud-book, one sire and two dams; quantum sat est. We have neither room nor time at present to make lengthy extracts, and we have no desire to pirate such valuable matter, certainly very convenient to some; yet, were we in the mischievous vein, our "expurgated edition," as Crofts says of Phillips', "would make some people look blank." We perceive that the pedigree mill is in full operation; and from the quantity of work it turns off, should judge it went by steam. We advise those who have grit, to carry it in quickly; there is no need of having it very clean; it will all pass through the hopper, and be equally neatly barrelled and branded, Baltimore superfine; but delays are dangerous, as from the quantity of custom the building must soon get into the same predicament that Gen. Putnam declared the dominions of his infernal majesty. "Fight on," says old Put, "never fear, my brave boys! if you've killed you can't go to hell, its already crammed so full of Hellions that their t—ks— are sticking out of the windows." A large proportion of these pedigrees are set up with less accuracy and as little stability as aincippa; and one bowl at them from Crofts or Paxton would lay them sprawling in the most "uproarious" confusion. In our youthful days, while skimming over Lincoln, Redout, or Leicester, shire, occasionally with the Belvoir Quorn packs, and that of Sir William Lisle, now Lord Lansdale, since known as the Cottemore hounds, a casper* came in our way; the word was "hold him hard and cram him at it," but our Baltimore contemporaries

appear to recognize nothing like a stopper;† nothing can pound‡ them; their motto seems to be, "give him rein," and cram him in even though a bulfinch§ present itself.

"Courteous reader," (as the man says who makes almanacs) tell me seriously if you ever knew of a horse having two dams? If not, you can treat yourself to something novel by taking a peep at the American Turf Register, vol. I. p. 314, where, under Dredemona, you will find Cub by Yewick out of Lady Northumberland; and again, vol. II. p. 52; Cub by Yorick, his dam by Silverlegs out of imp. mare Moll Braxen; but such as this "are trifles light as air," in an authentic record of the "pedigrees of all the bred horses of our country." When his present Britannic Majesty was on the turf, his training groom asked him, as a matter of courtesy, which horse he wished to have start, upon a certain occasion; he replied, "let them all run; I suppose some will win!" The idea was a happy one; the gentleman who conducts the pedigree department of the Turf Register has, with equal sagacity, adopted it; and even should all get wrong, there is something shrewd and sporting like in thus taking the chances; "some," it is to be presumed, will hit, and the addition of a key to the fortunate one would be an improvement.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

From The Nashville Republican, Dec. 3.

To the Editor of the New York Sporting Magazine.

MR. COLMAN.—Your fourth number of the second volume lies before me. Busiris graces the front page. Having seen some of Mr. Troy's work, I can readily believe the likeness is a good one, and the print presents symmetry of parts and uncommon racing power. Jem Bland is also, I presume, to the life. Betsy Ransom and Polly Hopkins, who have been an ornament to the American turf, as here enrolled, will live in fame while racing has a votary. They have been shipped it seems to England. Well, Mr. Stevens knows his own interests and inclinations best, but we would have sent them back to the racing region, to Luzborough; or if the blood of old Orville was the object, it might have been had pure through Leviathan son of Nuley. Emilius may be the most fashionable son of Orville, for aught I know. But his son out of Eleanor would with us stand first, decidedly.

CORRECTOR inter nos, is perhaps a little too severe, but Phillip in an early number warned Mr. Skinner to

† A fence or brook that you cannot ride over.

‡ Not to be able to make your way out of a field.

§ A high black-thorn hedge, so thick that you cannot see through it.

* An extraordinary high fence, or wide brook.

beware of the *Slipsops*. There is much inherent difficulty in conducting in America, a *Sporting Magazine*, and *Turf Register*. Partial accounts of performances should, when practicable, be rejected, and made up pedigrees should always be spurned.

Some of these fabrications have escaped Mr. Skinner's scrutiny, and whoever attempts to compile a stud book from his *Turf Register*, will have to use the sponge freely. The accuracy with which you summarily publish races, and the care with which you exclude doubtful or supposititious pedigrees, must be very beneficial to sportsmen of the turf, and purchasers of racing cattle. But I, who neither race nor buy race horses, take less interest in these matters, than in your picturesque descriptions of well-contested turf performances. When I did attend the race field, I thought I could see what was passing, and in cases of animated contests was highly delighted; and now, when I have absented myself from those places of fashionable resort, I receive no small pleasure in reading descriptions, written not only in turf phraseology, but so written as to present the scene faithfully and in lively colours, as it actually transpired.

The labyrinth through which you had to grope your way in tracing Byron, page 161, and following, was enough to bewilder any one not personally acquainted with his family. In a future communication I will inform you all I know or can learn of Rosy Clack and her produce. Lord Sackville's Silver was imported in 1798, or early in '99, for I had a foal by him, dropped in May 1800. Evans' Starling and imported mare Silver probably produced him. Some twenty years Clodius and Clodius have been indiscriminately written, and stated as the son of Apollo and of Janus. John Randolph wrote, it seems, Clodius son of Janus, and he probably knew. Leaving these doubts, Patty Puff was not by Saltram, but by Virginia bred Paolet, and this is a matter not disputed or disputable.

P, not PHILIP, but another lover of the horse.

Pedigree of Byron son of Stockholder—Error there. in (page 163) corrected.—Patty Puff, the dam of Byron, it appears was not got by Saltram, as stated in No. IV. p. 163 of the present volume, but by Virginia bred Paolet; his pedigree then ought to read,

Byron son of Stockholder—his dam, Patty Puff by Paolet—grandam Rosy Clack by Saltram, &c.; the pedigree, otherwise as published page 163, is correct. We were led into the error of giving Patty Puff as being got by Saltram, from a letter received from the owner of Byron, who says, "I wish you would publish his pedigree in full; all I know of it is, he was got by Stockholder out of Patty Puff, she by Saltram out of Rosy Clack." We are still of the belief as

stated at page 162, and in the pedigree of Byron page 163, that Clodius was got by Spotswood's Apollo. The manuscripts left by the late Theophilus Field, Esq., of Brunswick Co. Va. are to this effect, and correct what he conceives to be an error, his being assigned to Janus.

P., not Philip says, "Ld. Sackville's Silver was imported in 1798, or 99, for I had a foal by him, dropped in 1800. Evans' Starling and imported mare Silver probably produced him." P, not Philip, did not intend to convey this meaning; it is in a subsequent communication corrected; for Lord Sackville's Silver was indubitably got by Mercury, and foaled in 1789; he is to be found in Weatherby's Gen. Stud Book, Vol. I. p. 300; we have given his pedigree at bottom of page 162; he may have been imported as early as 1798 or 99. We cannot find any trace in either Weatherby or Pick of the mare Silver, nor any account of the Bell-size Arabian.

— From the same, Dec. 17.

MR. GOLDEN.—In my note to you, in the Nashville Republican of the 3d, first paragraph, there is a misprint, which you will readily correct, and for Leesborough, substitute Luzborough. In the last paragraph by the mistake of a word, and placing an intonation at the commencement of a sentence, when it should have closed the preceding sentence, I was made to say what I did not intend, and an explanation becomes necessary. Silver (Ld. Sackville's in England, Drew's in America) was imported in 1798-9. Silver, Evans' mare, must have been in Virginia immediately after the revolution, and I incline to think she was imported before the commencement of the war. Examine carefully the pedigree of Virginian, and you will come to the same conclusion. His grandam Narcissa by Shark, her dam Rosetta by Centinel; Diana by Clodius; Sally Painter by Starling (not Sterling) out of the imported mare Silver by the Bell-size Arabian. Now, allow a competent time for each cross, and you will be carried back to about 1770-6. Shark died 1796.

Having been drawn into this detail, let me make a few remarks on the imp. Mary Grey. She could not have been the daughter of Almansor, foaled in 1726. For the imp. mare of that name was contemporary with Jolly Roger and Valiant. She lived to an advanced age, and had one or two fillies, it is said, by Mark Anthony, one or two by Valiant, and several by Jolly Roger. She is said to have been of a chestnut colour, and to have been got by Roundhead out of Ringbone. True, Mr Weatherby does not name her, nor give her colour; neither does he name Selima, so distinguished in Maryland, nor Bird's Calista, so noted in Virgi-

nia. And whatever may have been the blood of the imp. Mary Grey, she was grandam of Goode's Brimmer, and must have been good, very good, by necessary consequence.

If you know anything of the Belsize Arabian, be pleased to communicate your information, through the medium of your Sporting Magazine.

P. not PHILIP, but another loter of the horse.

P. S. Rosy Clock as soon as the materials shall be procured.

If the imp. mare Silver were in America anything like as early as suggested by P. not Philip, she could not have been got by Ld. Sackville's Silver who was foaled in 1769; we cannot find her or the Belsize Arabian, in any of the books.

Mary Grey.—If the imported mare by this name was contemporary with Jolly Roger, alias Roger of the Vale, who, according to Weatherby, Vol. I. p. 145, was foaled in 1741, she could not well have been the Mary Grey of Pick, Vol. I. p. 408, which was foaled in 1728, and running in 1731; yet it is possible she might have been the same, and brought foals by Jolly Roger or Valiant twenty years or more after that date. Be this as it may, that of Pick is the only mare of that name to be found which admits of this possibility. We cannot find Valiant of that early time in either Weatherby or Pick.—Ed.

MR. TATTERSALL.

We have borrowed from that very excellent English periodical, the "New Sporting Magazine," another portrait, that of the present proprietor of that great mart for horses, hounds, &c., and of the betting rooms at Hyde-park corner, London, known as "Tattersall's," which is truly the great Sporting Exchange of Great Britain, and the "fountain head" of all "sporting intelligence."

"Here we have Tat., the prince of auctioneers, in his rostrum, as he appeared only yesterday, selling the Hampton Court Stud, when having nothing to do, we took a sketch of his phiz, for the benefit of such of our friends as have not the pleasure of his acquaintance."

"*Loquitor.*—"The next is a chestnut filly by Sultan out of Rachel by Whalebone out of Moses' dam, also the property of his majesty; put her in at whatever you please, gentlemen, she is to be sold. Shall I say five hundred guineas for her?—four hundred and fifty? four hundred?—three hundred and fifty?—no advance on three hundred and fifty for a filly with such a pedigree as this, "equal to all the blood of all the Howards"—three hundred and sixty—trot her down—stand back, she'll kick you—seventy—eighty—eighty

in two places—ninety—three hundred and ninety guineas—all done at three hundred and ninety guineas—positively giving her away—I've seen the time when such a filly would have fetched upwards of five hundred—and only three hundred and ninety guineas bid—going! at three hundred and ninety—all done at three hundred and ninety—(bang)—to you, my lord, and a very cheap bargain you've got, I assure you."

"Tattersall is a capital fellow, a true sportsman, and a staunch patron of every thing in the line; but he is a devilish hard chap to get a likeness of, and we nearly had three of his majesty's best yearlings knocked down to us by 'catching his eye' as we made our sketch. However, there he is."

"Of the precise origin of the house of Tattersall, the memory of man supplieth not." "It will be sufficient for our purpose to trace him from Mr. High-flyer Tattersall, who was his grandsire, and of whom an excellent portrait hangs in his dining-room, with the left hand resting on the horse's pedigree, with ominous words, "not to be sold," written at the bottom."

"Tattersall's well known Hyde-park-corner establishment has been in existence in the same family for nearly a century, and never was in greater repute than since the worthy gentleman who stands hammer in hand, on the opposite page, became premier. It is the grand resort of sportsmen from all parts of the world, and a man picks up more news there in half an hour, than he would gather elsewhere in a week. It is in fact the very sun of the sporting world. As Prince Puckler Muskaw said in his letters on England and Ireland, "Tattersall is a person with whom all lovers of horses, native or foreign, are well acquainted, and he is on terms of intimacy with many dukes and lords, and enjoys great consideration." Long may he continue to do so, say we."—*New Sport. Mag.*

The best time made this autumn and last spring, four miles, by Trifle and Shark on the Central Course. Run in 7 min. 58 sec.; and 7 min. 40 sec. And the best three miles, was at Washington City by Charles Kemble, Headslap, Agility, Prince George, and Azelin. Run in 3 min. 47 sec.; 5 min. 52 sec.; and 5 min. 54 sec.; yet not equal to the run made by Busiris, over the same course, 3 mile heats, on the 8th of May last; although the first heat occupied 1 second longer, viz., 5 min. 48 sec.; and his second heat, 5 min. 56 sec.; but then, he was not put up, especially in the second heat, and moreover, the course has since been much improved and the circuit of the track curtailed 40 feet; thus Busiris ran 120 feet further, equal to about three seconds of time, and over ground in much worse order.



ENGLISH TURF.—1834.

WELLS RACES.

TUESDAY, July 1st.—The **MENDEL STAKES** of 50 sovs each, h & 3, and 30 added; 9 miles and a distance; second horse to have his stake; 11 sabs (seven of whom paid five sovs each).

Mr. Gaudin's Messenger, 5 yrs, 6st 7lb (E. Pavis) 1
Mr. Kitchin's as Fredericka, 6 yrs, 6st 5lb 2
Mr. Sweeney's Eaton, 4 years, 7st 3-11
Fredericka took the lead at a tremendous pace, followed by Messenger and Eaton to the turn, where Eaton fell with Wallfield, and broke his collar bone. Some persons present lifted him on his horse again, and he finished his race, but of course had no chance of winning. The others kept their places till within half a mile of home, when the horse passed the post, and won by two lengths—the pace very good.

The **WALLS CUP** (in specie), added to a **SWEETSTAKES** of 5 sovs each, for horses not thorough-bred; heats, two miles and a distance; five sabs.

Hen. J. Dutton's Warrior, 5 yrs (owner) 1 1
Mr. Webb's ch f Mudge, 4 yrs 1 2
Mr. Goodlake's Bugler, 4 yrs 2 3-11
The first heat won by a neck, and the second won in a canter in company of Bugler holding. Warrior was ridden by his owner in beautiful style; Mr. J. Bayley on Bugler, and Captain Brecher on Mudge. The pace was indifferent.

The **COURT MANSION PLATE** of 50 sovs; the winner to be added for 300, &c.; heats, two miles and a distance.

Mr. J. Lax, jun., as Roulette, 4 yrs (Tyrant) 1 1
Mr. Jockin's Dancing Master, aged 2 2
Mr. Goodlake's Bugler, 4 yrs 3 11

WEDNESDAY.—The **CITY MANSION PLATE** of 50 sovs, the winner to be added for 300, &c.; heats, two miles and a distance.
Mr. Gaudin's Myrrha, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb (E. Pavis) 1 0 1
Mr. Webb's ch f Mudge, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb 2 0 2
Mr. Lax as Roulette, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb 3 11

Roulette made the running at a moderate pace, followed by Myrrha and Mudge, till they came round the last turn, when the mare came up on the whip-hand side of the horse, and was with him to the distance; then the boy on the horse being rather anxious to get home, made him swerve; E. Pavis, on the mare, called to him to keep straight, but finding it of no use, he immediately pulled her up, and made a complaint to the Steward of foot riding, and it was decided in favour of the mare, to the satisfaction of every one except those connected with the horse.—Second heat: the pace very bad; Mudge, having the best of the run, made a dead heat.—Third heat: won easy by two lengths.

WINCHESTER RACES.

THURSDAY, July 5th.—The **PROSCOE STAKES** of 50 sovs each; h & 3; new mile; 19 sabs.

Mr. Shad's b f Zelah, by Reveller, 6st 1lb (Nats) 1
Mr. Soller's c Defiance, by Defiance, 6st 4lb 2
Won by a neck.

HANDICAP of 25 sovs each, h & 3; one mile; three sabs.
Mr. Chamberlayne's Rambler, 10st 7lb (Mr. Beecher) 1
Mr. D. Radcliffe's Mally, 10st 12lb 2

The **HORSTMAN STAKES** of 10 sovs each, h & 3, with 20 added; 11 mile; 12 sabs.

Mr. D. Radcliffe's Lady Emily, 4 yrs, 10st 5lb (owner) 1
Mr. J. Finch's Terror, aged, 11st 7lb 2

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Mr. Spencer's b g Sultan, aged, 11st 7lb 1
Won easy.

SWEETSTAKES of 5 sovs each, and 15 added; new mile; five sabs.

Mr. Elwell's Revenge, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb (J. Day) 1
Mr. W. Boring as Bismarck, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb 2
The **HAMPSHIRE STAKES** of 25 sovs each, 15 ft. &c., and 100 added; two miles and a distance; nine sabs (four of whom declared, &c.).
Mr. Finch's Cecilia, 5 yrs, 6st 5lb (Manns) 1
Mr. Elwell's Bismarck, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb 2
Mr. Soller's Delight, 6 yrs, 6st 5lb 3
Mr. Radcliffe's Muzappa, aged, 6st 8lb 4
A good race.

HIS MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100gs; heats, two miles.
Mr. Atwell's Revenge, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb 1 1
Mr. Soller's Delight, 6 yrs, 6st 5lb 2 1
Won easy.

MATCH—100 sovs, h & 3; new mile. Mr. Shad's Zelah received forfeit from Mr. Gaudin's Desk.

SHELTONHAM RACES.

TUESDAY, July 13.—The **SWEETSTAKES** of 30 sovs each, h & 3, for two year olds; 3 sabs; T. Y. C.

Mr. West's b f Parity, by Filio, 6st 2lb (Chappie) 1
Mr. White's b f by Harry, out of Miracle, 6st 2lb 2
6 to 4 against Parity. A good race.

SWEETSTAKES of 50 sovs each, h & 3, for three year olds; one mile; six sabs.

Mr. Soller's Defiance, 6st 4lb (Clyph) 1
Mr. Griffith's b c by Reveller, out of Sylph, 6st 4lb 2
5 to 1 on Defiance. Won by half a length.

The **GLADSTONE STAKES** of 15 sovs each, 15 ft. &c.; 25 sabs (25 of whom paid only 5 sovs each); about two miles.

Mr. J. Day's Diana, 6 years, 6st 10lb (Pavis) 1
Mr. J. H. Peck's Uncle Toby, 4 years, 6st 2
Mr. Elwell's Bismarck, by Muley, 4 years, 6st 13lb 3
Col. Gilbert as Nike, 4 years, 7st 5lb 4
Capt. Berkeley as Chivald Reding, 6 years, 7st 12lb 5
2 to 1 on Diana. Won by half a length.

A **FREE HANDBICAP** of 15 sovs each; h & 3, and 15 added; two miles; six sabs.

Mr. Devalation's Swing, 5 years, 11st 5lb (owner) 1
Hen. J. Dutton's Warrior, 5 years, 10st 7lb 2
Mr. Thorne's Cannon Ball, 4 years, 10st 7lb 3
Col. Gilbert's Corral, aged, 10st 4
Mr. Coddington's Audley, 4 years, 10st 7lb 5
A good race.

WEDNESDAY.—The **SHERRIDGE STAKES** of 5 sovs each, and 30 added; seven sabs.

Mr. Bismarck's Donald, 3 years, 6st 1lb (Hall) 1
Mr. Griffith's Siskind, 6 years, 6st 2
Mr. J. Day as Ciudad Rodrigo, 6 years, 6st 3
Mr. Harvey's Kadooscar, 5 years, 6st 2lb 4
Mr. F. Croft as Dancer, 5 years, 7st 5lb 5

HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 10 sovs each, h & 3, with 10 added; two miles; 5 sabs.

Mr. Cromwell as Nike, 4 years, 10st 5lb (Mr. J. Bayly) 1
Mr. Lovell's Lefty, 5 years, 10st 7lb 2
Mr. Griffith's b b Siskind, 6 years, 11st 10lb 3

HANDICAP of 10 sovs each; four miles.

Col. Gilbert's Comet, 11st 11lb.....	1
Man. J. Dalton's Warrior, 11st 11lb.....	2

STEWICH RACES.

TUESDAY, July 15.—HIS MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100gs; heats, two miles.

Mr. G. Edwards's b f Dierces, 4 years, 9st 11lb (G. Ed-wards).....	1	1
Duke of Grafton's b f Octave, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	2	2
Capt. Skipwith's b f Lady Charlotte, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	3	dr
The COUNTY MEMBERS' PLATE of 50 sows; the winner to be sold for 150, &c.; heats, two miles and a quarter		
Mr. Barrett's b b Aisy, 3 years 7st (Butler).....	3	1
Mr. Coleman's b f Needle, 3 years, 9st 11lb.....	1	3
Mr. C. Cobbold's b c Scivilian, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	4	2
Mr. White's gr g The Ghast, 5 years, 9st 11lb.....	5	4
Mr. Blake's b b Crispin, 6 years, 9st 11lb.....	2	dr

WEDNESDAY.—THE GENTLEMEN'S PLATE of 50 sows; heats, two miles and a quarter; the winner to be sold for 150 sows, &c.

Mr. Barrett's b b Aisy, 3 years, 7st (Butler).....	1	1
Mr. Messer's br g Punctured, aged, 9st 11lb.....	4	2
Mr. Smith's ch g Pileghay, 5 years, 9st 11lb.....	2	3
Mr. Munro's Black Bess, aged, 9st 11lb.....	3	dr
Won by a hundred yards.		

For the MEMBERS' PLATE there was no race, in consequence of a "battle royal" between the town's people and the thriflemen, in which the latter were fairly driven through the town at a double-quick pace. The Duke of Grafton's Omelette was allowed to carry over for the Plate.

THURSDAY.—THE TOWN PLATE of 50 sows, for hearse horses; the winner to be sold for 150, &c.; heats, two miles and a quarter.

Capt. Skipwith's Lady Charlotte, 4 yrs, 9st 11lb (West).....	1	1
Mr. Coleman's Needle, 3 years, 9st 11lb.....	2	2
Mr. Blake's Crispin, 6 years, 9st 11lb.....	3	dr
Mr. Cobbold's Scivilian, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	4	dr

NEWCASTLE RACES. (Staffordshire.)

TUESDAY, July 15.—SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sows each, with 30 added; twice round; 6 sows.

Mr. R. King's ch c Tenworth, 3 yrs, 9st 11lb (Arthur).....	1
Mr. Tanner's b c Sir William, by Camel, 9st 11lb.....	2
Mr. Noyes's c c by Bellissima, out of Miss Chance, 9st 11lb.....	3
Mr. Clarke's ch c by Peter Lely, out of Red Riding Hood, 9st 11lb.....	4

The THURTHAM STAKES of 15 sows each, with 30 added; twice round and a distance.

Mr. R. King's b m Lucy, 5 years, 9st 11lb (Leary).....	1
Capt. Bunney's b g Newcastle, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	2
Mr. Painter's b g Devotion, 5 years, 9st 11lb.....	3

A MAIDEN PLATE of 30 sows, given by W. H. Miller, Esq., Member for the Borough; heats, twice round and a distance.

Mr. Giffard's gr g Mad Tom, 3 years, 9st 11lb (Arthur, jun.).....	4	1
Mr. Hamer's b c Linzee by Peter Lely, 3 years, 9st 11lb.....	1	5
Mr. Bandsworth's b c Brother to Derby, 3 yrs, 9st 11lb.....	2	3
Mr. Freemantle's ch c by Wafel, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	5	4
Mr. Massey's ch f Titania, 3 yrs, 9st 11lb.....	2	3
Mr. Holland's ch f by Belmont, out of Lark, 3 yrs, 9st 11lb.....	3	dr

WEDNESDAY.—A SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sows each, with 50 added by Sir H. Wilsonghy, Bart., Member for the Borough, for all ages; twice round and a distance.

Mr. B. King's ch c Tenworth, 3 yrs, 9st 11lb (Arthur, jun.).....	1
Mr. Painter's b g Newcastle, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	2
Mr. E. Peel's ch m Pomey, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	3
Mr. Altman's b f Lady Moore Carey, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	4

A LADIES' PLATE of 30 sows, added to a Subscription of 5 sows each, for all ages; heats, once round and a distance.

Mr. B. King's b m Lucy, 5 years, 9st 11lb (Leary).....	1	1
Mr. Bandsworth's ch f by Menarch, out of Gadabout, 3 years, 9st 11lb.....	3	2
Mr. Nanny's br g Belmont, 6 years, 9st 11lb.....	2	dr
Mr. Hind's ch c by Peter Lely, 3 years, 9st 11lb.....	4	dr

TAUNTON RACES.

TUESDAY, July 15.—THE TOWN STAKES of 25 sows each, 15 ft, &c.; with 50 added; two miles; eight sows (three of whom declared.)

Mr. C. Finch's Cecilia, 5 years, 9st 11lb (Mann).....	1
Mr. Taunton's Comet, aged, 9st 11lb.....	2
Mr. Finch's Terror, aged, 9st 11lb.....	3

A PLATE of 50 sows, given by the Members for the Western Division, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sows each; the winner to be sold for 150, &c.; heats, a mile and a half.

Mr. Finch's Terror, aged, 9st 11lb (Mann).....	0	1
Mr. Oshington's The Tutor, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	1	2
Mr. Chamberlain's Roubette, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	0	2
Mr. Houldsworth's Partridge, 3 years, 9st 11lb.....	2	3

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 sows each, and 30 added; heats, a mile and a distance.

Mr. Finch's Cecilia, 5 years, 9st 11lb (Mann).....	1	1
Mr. Allen's Lady Canford, 3 years, 9st 11lb.....	2	2

WEDNESDAY.—HARBOUR of 10 sows each, and 30 added; from the Red post, once round.

Mr. Reeve's Harlot, aged, 9st 11lb.....	1
Mr. Allen's Lady Canford, 3 years, 9st 11lb.....	2
Mr. Houldsworth's Partridge, 3 years, 9st 11lb.....	3

The LADIES' PLATE of 30 sows, added to a Sweepstakes of 2 sows each; one mile and a distance.

Mr. Finch's Terror..... walked over

The BOROUGH MEMBERS' PLATE of 50 sows, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sows each; the winner to be sold for 100, &c.; heats, a mile and a distance.

Mr. Finch's Terror, aged, 9st 11lb.....	2	1
Mr. Reeve's Harlot, aged, 9st 11lb.....	1	2
Mr. Chamberlain's Roubette, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	3	3

The THURTHAM STAKES of 5 sows each, and 30 added; was won in two heats by Mr. Vihart as Raffle, beating those others.

EDINBURGH MEETING—(Over Musselburgh Course).

TUESDAY, July 15.—HIS MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100gs; heats, two miles.

Mr. Cressington's b h Prince by Figure, 5 years, 9st 11lb (Holmes).....	1	1
Lord Eglington's b f Zillah by Jerry, 3 years, 9st 11lb.....	2	2
Mr. Ramsey's b c by Longwaist, out of Dolemans, 3 years, 9st 11lb.....	0	0
Sir R. K. Dick's gr g Allegro by Jack, 4 years, 9st 11lb.....	0	dr
Won very easy.		

PLATE of 50 sows, given by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch; two miles.

Lord Elcho's br h Philip by Falsa da Pata, 6 yrs, Set 10th
(Templeton)..... 1
Lord Eglington's b h Byzantium, 5 years, Set 7th..... 2
Mr. Ramsay's br c Spider, 4 years, Set 1th..... 0
Mr. Alexander's br g by Ephestione, out of Maria, 5 years,
Set 5th..... 0

A good race, and won by half a neck.

WEDNESDAY.—The Gold Cup, value 100 sows, by subscription of 10 sows each; two miles; ten sows.

Lord Elcho's b h Gondolier by Fava-Orville, aged, Set 13th. 1
Lord Eglington's br f Remember by Jerry, 4 years, Set..... 2
Mr. W. M. Alexander's b f Little Go, 4 years, Set..... 0
Mr. Ramsay's br g XXX by Jack Spigot, 5 years, Set 7th. 0
A good race, won closely at last. Templeton rode the winner.

SWEETSTAKES of 10 sows each, for two and three year olds; two years, 7at; three, Set 2th; winners before starting, 3b extra; heats, a mile; five sows.

Lord Eglington's br f Butterfly by Lottery, 2 years (Lye).... 1
Mr. Miskiln's br c by Percy, out of Maria, by Trinity, 3yr 3
Mr. Ramsay's ch c Hampton by Waterloo, 3 years..... 3
Was closely.

PLATE of 50 sows, given by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, for horses, &c., the property of Farnham; three years, 10at; four 11at 7th; five, 12at; six and aged, 12at 4th; thorough bred horses, 7th extra; and winners of 50l. or upwards, once (matches excepted) 7th, twice 12th, and three 14th extra; heats, once round and a distance.

Mr. Begrie's gr g Little Tom by Monroith, 6 years
(Mr. Usher)..... 0 1 1
Mr. Hood's br g Eddy O'Rourke by Swan, 5 years. 1 2 3
Mr. Young's br g Brontolier by Eglington, 5 years. 3 0 2
Mr. R. Laing's b g Sir Knight by Warkworth, 6 yr 0 3 0
Mr. Hume's b g Frank by Champignon, 4 years..... 2 0 dr
Mr. Bussell's ch f Jenny by Justice, 4 years..... 0 dr
Mr. J. Laing's b g Aladdin, 6 years..... fell
Mr. Brodie's b m Meg Merrilies, aged..... fell
By the crowd rushing in, the sides of Aladdin and Meg Merrilies were thrown, and several individuals were severely hurt.

THURSDAY.—All Age Stakes of 10 sows each, p.p. with 10 added; three years, Set 2th; four, Set 5th; five, Set 12th; six and aged, Set 2th; a winner once in the present year before entry, 3b; twice, 5b extra; mares and geldings allowed 5th; once round and a distance.

Lord Eglington's Byzantium, 5 years..... 1
Mr. Dawson's bay 8th..... 8
Mr. Ramsay's br g XXX, 5 years..... 3
Mr. Alexander's br g by Ephestione, out of Maria, 5 years 4
A beautiful race.

A PLATE of 50 sows, given by the Members for the City of Edinburgh; three years, Set 10th; four, Set 12th; five, Set 15th; six and aged, Set 10th; mares and geldings allowed 5th; heats, two miles.

Mr. Crockett's br h Prince, 5 years..... 1 1
Mr. Ramsay's br c Spider, 4 years..... 2 3
Lord Elcho's br h Philip, 6 years..... 3 2
Lord Eglington's br f Remember by Jerry, 4 years..... dis
Also a beautiful race.

STAMFORD RACES.

WEDNESDAY, July 16.—SWEETSTAKES of 20 sows each, for three year olds; once round and a distance.

Lord Exeter's f by Whitehead—Miss Craven's dam, Set 4th (Ansell)..... 1

Sir G. Heathcote's ch f by Cowan—Ferdinand's dam, Set 4th 3
Dr. Wilson's f by Mountbatten—Phaon's dam, Set 4th..... 2

Betting: 6 to 4 on the winner.

FIRST PRIZES, given by Lord Exeter; the winner to be sold for 300 sows, &c.; heats, twice round.

Mr. Prince's c by St. Patrick—Nesman's dam, 3 yrs,
Set 5th..... 2 1 1

Mr. Wilson's Priendorf, 5 years, Set 8th..... 1 2 dr
Mr. Clover's b f by Blacklock, dam by Amadis, 3

years, Set 4th..... 3H

The Blacklock filly won the first heat, but, in returning to scale, jumped the mile, and broke her leg—was shot immediately—and the best given to Priendorf, who broke down after passing the post in the second heat; even on him. Rogers rode the winner.

THE BRONZE STAKES of 25 sows each; from the mile post once round.

Lord Exeter's f out of Miss Craven's dam, 3 years, 7at (Ind) 1
Gen. Grosvenor's Dick, 3 years, Set..... 2

Lord Willoughby D'Ereshy re The Duchess, 3 years, Set. 3
5 to 4 on the winner.—Two paid 15 sows R, and eight others only 5 sows each.

THURSDAY.—March, 50 sows, h ft; new mile; 10at each. Mr. T. Standwell's ch g Quicksilver (Mr. Fenton) beat Mr. Philipson's br c Lepidus.

THE GOLD CUP, by subscription of 10 sows each; three round; 11 sows.

Gen. Grosvenor's Bon Ton, 3 years, Set 7th (R. Rogers).... 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Astrac, 4 years, Set..... 2

Dr. Wilson's h by Y Falsa, aged, Set 2th..... 3
Gen. Grosvenor's f Symmetry, by Amadis..... 4

5 to 2 agst Astrac, and 3 to 1 agst Bon Ton.

THE DONATION CUP STAKES of 5 sows each, and 8 added, for horses not thorough-bred, were won by Mr. Lowe's Very Likely (T. Perkins), beating Mr. Standwell's Quicksilver, Mr. Philipson's Hybrid, and Mr. Woodward's Queen.

THE TOWN PLATE of 50l., for three yr olds. Heats, once round. Lord Exeter's f, out of Miss Craven's dam, Set 11th

(Ansell)..... 3 1 1
Sir G. Heathcote's Nones, Set 7th..... 1 2 2

Mr. Watmough's f, by Tiger, out of Lady Falkland,
Set 4th..... 3 3 dr

Even on the winner.

FRIDAY.—SWEETSTAKES of 10 sows each, for horses not thorough bred. Heats, 2 miles; 5 sows.

Mr. Watmough's Perseverance walked over.

HANDICAP of 5 sows each, and 2 added; new mile; 7 sows. Mr. Peach's gr g Rockingham, Set 12th (Warner)..... 1

Dr. Wilson's b g, by Y Falsa, Set 5th..... 2
Quicksilver, Set 12th, and Very Likely, Set 10th, were not placed.

THE NOBLEMAN AND GENTLEMAN'S PLATE of 50 sows. The winner to be sold for 150 guineas, &c. Heats, twice round.

Gen. Grosvenor's Dick, 3 yrs, Set 12th (Rogers)..... 1 1
Mr. Milner's Pilot, 5 yrs, Set 3th..... 3 2

Sir G. Heathcote's Carnation, 3 yrs, Set 12th..... 2 dr
Mr. Prince's c by St. Patrick, 3 yrs, Set 2th..... 4 dr

Even on St. Patrick col.

ELVTH AND SEATON SLEUCE RACES.

THURSDAY, July 17.—A SILVER CUP, value 50 sows, by

subscription of 5 gs. each, for horses, &c. not thorough bred, and that have never been in training for a thorough bred Stakes; to be rode by Members of a Hunting or Racing Club; four years, 10st; 6yr, 10st 7lb; six and aged, 11st; heats, 1½ mile.

Mr. Windup's b h St. Peter, aged.....	4	4	1	1
Mr. Armstrong's b h Mermaid, aged.....	0	1	2	2
Mr. John Jobling's b h Colaba, 6 years.....	3	3	3	3
Mr. M. L. Jobling's b h Alice Gray, aged.....	0	2	4	4

The BLYTH STAKES of 3 sows each, with 10 added for the first and 5 for the second heat, if more than two start, for horses, &c. not thorough bred, and that have never been in training for a thorough bred Stakes; gentlemen riders; weights as above; heats, one mile and a half.

Captain Potts's gr h Comet, 5 years.....	0	1	1	1
Mr. Watts's r h Guy Fox, 4 years.....	0	2	2	2
Mr. Moore's b h Mermaid, aged.....	4	4	4	4

FRIDAY.—A SILVER SALVER, value 50 sows, by subscription of 10 gs. each, for horses not thorough-bred, and that have never been in training for a thorough-bred Stakes; gentlemen riders; weights as above; a winner on the Thursday to carry 5lb extra; heats, one mile and a half.

Captain Potts's gr h Comet..... walked over

THE DELAVAL STAKES of 2 sows each, with 10 added for the first and 5 for the second heat, if more than two start, for horses, &c. not thorough-bred, and that have never been in training for a thorough-bred Stakes; weights as above; a winner on Thursday, to carry 5lb extra; heats, one mile and a half.

Mr. Robertson's b h Alice Gray.....	3	1	1	1
Mr. Moore's b h Mermaid, aged.....	1	2	2	2
Mr. Watts's r h Guy Fox, 4 years.....	2	3	4	4

A PLATE of 10 sows, given by the Racing Club, for the best horses; weights the same as for the Cup; gentlemen riders; heats, one mile and a half.

Mr. Watts's r h Guy Fox, 4 years.....	1	1	1	1
Mr. Jobling's b h Colaba, 6 years.....	3	3	3	3
Mr. Moore's b h Mermaid, aged.....	2	3	3	3

CHELMFORD RACES.

TUESDAY, July 23.—His Majesty's PLATE of 100gs. for horses; heats, two miles.

Sir M. Wood's Verpa, 4 years, 9st 1lb (Robinson).....	1	1	1	1
Mr. Moss's Infatuation, 2 years.....	2	4	4	4

A SWEETSTAKES of 5 sows each, with 25 added by the Members for the Southern Division of the County, heats, the New Mile; the winner to be sold for 250 sows, &c.; five sows.

Mr. Mathew's b h Minnow, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb (S. Scott).....	1	1	1	1
Mr. Wilkes's Guilford, aged, 9st.....	1	4	4	4
Mr. Ringold's b h Slim (late Despair), 4 years.....	3	4	4	4

Guilford was the first heat in a canter, and was then drawn out of the other parties having threatened to claim him, after previously agreeing not to do so.

WEDNESDAY.—THE HUNTERS' STAKES of 100 sows; four years, 10st 11lb; five, 11st 7lb; six, 11st 12lb; and aged, 10st; half-bred horses, &c. allowed 10lb; two mile heats; the winner to be sold for 200, &c.; gentlemen riders; the winner of a Stakes or Plate previous to the day of running to carry 2lb; or two or more, 5lb extra.

Sir J. Tyrrell's b h by Reveller, out of Diamond, 5 years.....	1	1	1	1
Mr. R. Wilkes's ch h Guilford, aged.....	2	2	2	2
Mr. Hankin's br h Glass-eyes, 6 years (half-bred).....	3	3	3	3

Won easy. Mr. Weatherly rode the winner.

THE COP STAKES of 10 sows each; three miles; the winner to be sold for 200, &c.; nine sows.

Mr. Menzies's Dingo, 4 years, 9st 1lb (C. Edwards).....	1	1	1	1
Mr. H. Dore's b h by Cydonia, dam by Skin, 3 years.....	2	2	2	2

Won by a distance.

THE TOWN PLATE of 50 sows; three years, 7st 2lb; four, 8st 7lb; five, 9st 10lb; six and aged, 9st 5lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb; heats, to start at the distance-post and run once round; the winner of a Plate or Sweetstake in 1834 to carry 3lb; of two, 5lb; of three or a King's Plate, 7lb extra; the winner of the King's Plate or Cop Stakes this year, 5lb extra.

Mr. C. Edwards's Dingo, 4 years (C. Edwards).....	1	1	1	1
Mr. Mathew's b h Minnow, 3 years.....	2	2	2	2
Mr. Hasell's ch h Floughby, 5 years.....	3	4	4	4

Both heats won very easy.

THURSDAY.—THE STEWARDS' PLATE of 50 sows; weights and conditions the same as the Town Plate, excepting that the winner of the Town Plate must carry 5lb extra, as well as the weights in that Plate.

Mr. Minnow's Dingo, 4 years (C. Edwards).....	1	1	1	1
Mr. Wilkes's Guilford, aged.....	2	2	2	2
Mr. Lashen's b h Little Rover, 3 years.....	3	3	3	3

A HANDICAP SWEETSTAKES of 2 sows each, h f, with 25 added by the Members for the Northern Division of the County, and made up 50 sows; heats, the New Mile; winner to be sold for 200, &c.

Mr. Bishop's Jenny Wren (late Kenna), 4 yrs, 8st.....	2	1	1	1
Sir John Tyrrell's b h by Reveller, out of Diamond, 5 years, 9st 7lb.....	1	2	4	4
Mr. Skingley's The Dwarf, aged, 8st.....	3	4	4	4
Mr. Harrison's br c by Tarnax, 4 yrs, 7st 7lb.....	4	4	4	4

DEBENTHURD RACES.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.—ALL AGED STAKES of 5 sows each, added to the City Members and Gentlemen's Subscription Purse of 50 sows, for horses of all denominations, heats, about two miles.

Mr. Farmer's b h Bilibury, aged, 8st 3lb (Barley).....	1	1	1	1
Mr. Caldwell's br h Swing, 5 years, 8st 2lb.....	3	2	2	2
Mr. Prior's b h Radner Lass, 6 years, 8st 10lb.....	4	3	3	3
Mr. Feller's b h Lady Harrington, 5 years, 8st 2lb.....	2	4	4	4

A capital race, the second heat won by half a head only.

THE BUCKINGHAM AND TOWN STAKES of 2 sows each, with 10 added, for half-bred horses; gentlemen riders; heats, once round and a distance; ten sows.

Mr. Walker's ch h Racebad, aged, 11st 11lb.....	1	1	1	1
Mr. Devenport's b h Harry, 5 years, 11st 2lb.....	1	2	2	2
Mr. Drew's bk h Jerry, 6 years, 11st 11lb.....	2	3	3	3
Mr. Wright's b h Charles, aged, 11st 11lb.....	3	1	1	1
Mr. Hyde's gr h Pansy, aged, 11st 11lb.....	5	5	5	5

A very good race. In the second heat Harry fell lame.

THE HUNTERS' STAKES of 3 sows each, with 25 added, for half-bred horses; gentlemen riders; heats, about two miles.

Mr. Thorne's b h Cannon Ball, 6 years, 11st 3lb (Mr Burton).....	1	1	1	1
Mr. W. Hope's b h County, 4 years, 10st 2lb.....	2	2	2	2
Mr. John Walker's b h by Rains, 6 years, 11st 3lb.....	2	3	3	3

Won easily. Six subscribers did not name.

Three Races had fair to prove very attractive, and to more than regain their former celebrity. Mr. H. Hoskins, one of the County Members, is the appointed Steward for next year's races, which will take place in the month of July.

RACING CALENDAR.

OAKLAND COURSE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Continued from No. 19, p. 25.

Saturday, Oct. 4.—Purse \$150; for three years old, 80lbs; four, 94lbs; five, 106lbs; six, 114lbs; and aged, 120lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; best three in five; mile heats.

James Jackson's gr. f. Lucetta, by Jerry, out of imp. Staughton Lass, by Blacklock, 3 years..... 2 2 1 1

James Shy's b. c. John Crittenden, by Buford's Childers, out of the Duchess of Marlborough, 3 yrs..... 1 1 2 3

W. Viley's b. f. Bell Anderson, by Sir William, dam by Sumpter, 4 years 3 3 3 2

O. Freeman's ch. f. Maria Puddle, by Ratler, dam by Double Head, 3 years. 4 4 dis

Run in 1 min. 51 sec.; 1 min. 51 sec.; 1 min. 53 sec.; 2 min. 3 sec.

Quere. How came Bell Anderson to start for a fourth heat, not having won one of the first three?

Errors corrected. In the account of the first, second, third, and fourth day's running in No. 4, page 28 and 29 of the Calendar, the weights carried by 3 years old, is erroneously given at 86lbs, in place of 80lbs. The Pool Purse the first day was for a stake of \$100 each; nothing added by the club. The purse of the third day, Thursday, \$200; and that of the fourth day Friday, \$1000, which two last amounts were left blank.

CLARKSVILLE, TEN. FALL MEETING.

Monday, Sep. 15.—Sweepstakes of \$50 each; h. a.; for three years old colts, 86lbs; fillies, 83lbs; mile heats. (six subs.)

Maj. Poindexter's b. c. Louisiana, by Randolph's Janus, dam by Ball's Florisel..... 1 1

Stephen Niblett's f. by Pacific, dam by Cedar..... 2 2

Col. C. Crashman's b. f. Doe Doe, by Pacific, dam by Hambletonian..... 3 dis

L. L. Leavell's b. c. John Crittenden, by Alexander, dam by M'Shain..... dis

Run in 1 min. 58 sec.; 1 min. 57 sec.

Wednesday, 17.—Sweepstakes of \$200 each, p. p. for two years old colts and fillies, weights not given in the return; mile heats (ten subs.)

C. Crumman's ch. c. William Tell, by Stockholder, dam by Blackstreak..... 1

M. M. Martin's ch. c. by Leviathan, dam by Sir Archie..... dis

Dr. J. C. Boyd's b. c. by Stockholder (threw his rider)..... dis

Dr. James Wheatley's b. c. by Carolinian, dam by Sir Archie..... dis

Soon after starting Dr. Boyd's colt threw his rider. The Leviathan led home, heading William Tell by about a length, but was adjudged distanced on account of foul riding, and the Carolinian colt being distanced in running, the purse was awarded to William Tell. No time given.

Thursday, 18.—Jockey Club Purse, \$350, subject to \$50 as entrance money, each; for three years old, 86lbs; four, 100lbs; five, 110lbs; six, 118lbs; and aged, 124lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; three mile heats.

Col. H. Wright's ch. h. Equinox, by Monsieur Tansan, out of Betsey Robinson, by Thaddeus, 5 years..... 1 1

Stephen Niblett's ch. f. by Pacific, dam by Cedar, 3 years..... 2 2

H. S. Kemble's gr. c. Honest Dick, by Richard, dam by Timeoleon, 3 year..... 3 dis

In the second heat Mr. Niblett's colt lost about ninety yards in the start, and was in other respects badly rode, or he would have been in better place.

Run in 6 min. 44 sec.; and 6 min. 23 sec.

Friday, 19.—Purse \$250, subject to \$30 as entrance money each; for all ages; weights the same as yesterday; two mile heats.

Col. H. Wright's gr. f. Lucy Gray by Timeoleon, dam by Ragland's Diomed, 4 years... 1 1

C. Woolridge's ch. c. Philip Ford by Sir Peter Teazle..... 2 dis

G. B. Nelson's b. c. Jack Quarles by Pacific 3 dr

Run in 4 min. 33 sec.; 4 min. 39 sec. Track deep and heavy with much rain.

Saturday, 20.—Purse \$350, subject to \$50 as entrance money each; for all ages; weights the same as before; the best three out of five; mile heats.

Stephen Niblett's ch. m. Lady Borton by Timeoleon, dam by Cedar 2 2 1 1 1

L. L. Leavell's ch. f. Volant by Alexander dam by Parasol, 3 years 3 3 2 2 2

W. Ginnub's b. f. Jenny Done by Paddy Carey, dam by Cumberland, 4 years..... 1 1 dr

John D. Tyler's ch. c. Misantimon by Timeoleon dam by Speculator..... 4 4 dr

Run in 2 min. 2 sec.; 2 min. 4 sec.

N. B. Speculator, in the return which we have seen is stated to have been an imported horse; we have some misgivings on this point. Quere—was he not a very handsome bay, not exceeding 15 hands, brought from the north to the east? if so, we may be

able to give his correct history and pedigree, should any person require it; and if the horse we suppose, his blood is very good.—Ed.

JEFFERSON CO., VA., JOCKEY CLUB.—FALL MEETING.

Wednesday, Sep. 24.—Purse \$400; for three yrs old, 86lbs; four, 100lbs; five, 110lbs; six, 118lbs; aged, 124lbs; four mile heats.

Thos. J. Godman's br. f. Camisid by Industry, 3 yrs. 1 1

A. Hickerson's ch. h. Cortes by Rattler, 6 yrs. 2 2

W. Grove's ch. h. Bertrand by Southern Eclipse, 6 yrs. 3 3

R. L. Webb's br. c. Eclat by imp. Truffle, 3 yrs. dis

Run in 5 min. 31 sec; and 8 min. 30 sec.

Eclat lost 100 yards in the start, nevertheless she came first to the end of the first mile in 1 min. 57 sec.

Thursday, 25.—Purse \$200; for all ages; weights the same as yesterday; two mile heats.

S. Strider's ch. m. Floretta by Rattler dam by Florizel, aged. 1 1

T. J. Godman's b. h. Sir Peter by John Stanley, aged. 2 2

R. L. Webb's b. c. Velox by Lafayette, 4 years. dis

W. Throckmorton's b. f. Frantic by Kosciusko (broke) 4 years. dis

Run in 4 min. 20 sec; and 4 min. 3 sec.

Same day.—Sweepstakes of \$50 each; for three years old colts, 86lbs; fillies, 83lbs; mile heats (3 subs).

C. Thompson's bl. c. Pres. Boyer by Star, 1 1

J. F. Stephenson's f. Mudge Wildfire by Tariff. 3 2

H. Shakkett's ch. c. Alexander by Rob Roy, 2 dr

Run in 2 min. 1 sec; 1 min. 58 sec.

Friday, 26.—Purse \$ —; for all ages; weights the same as for the preceding purses; three mile heats.

J. V. Swearingen's b. h. Tremendous by Marylander, 5 years. 0 1 1

R. W. Baylor's ch. g. Wonder by Sir Charles, aged. 0 2 2

W. H. Chichester's b. h. Tolleyrand by Sir James, 5 years. dis

T. R. S. Boyce's ch. f. Apricot by Monsieur Tonson, 3 years. dis

Run in 6 min. (the dead heat); 6 min. and 20 sec; 6 min. 31 sec.

The first mile was run by Wonder, who led in 1 min. 55 sec. Apricot next; she however fell lame by a strain or dislocation of the hip in the second mile.

Saturday, 20.—Sweepstakes of 200 bushels of wheat each; weights as before; two mile heats.

J. Wiltshire & Co's ch. c. Paul Pry by Sir Charles, 6 years. 1 1

W. Grove's ch. h. Bertrand by Southern Eclipse, 5 years. 2 2

J. F. Abell & Co's ch. h. Davy Crockett by Russell, 6 years. 3 3

The track is an exact mile. It was very heavy during the races, having had no rain upon it to settle the ground since it was ploughed up.

NATION, MARYLAND.—FALL MEETING.

Wednesday, Sep. 24.—Purse of \$200; for three years old colts, 86lbs; four, 100lbs; fillies and geldings allowed 3lbs.

Spencer Biddle's ch. f. Maid of the Neck by Maryland Eclipse, dam by Windflower, 4 years (carried 19lbs over due weight). 1 1

Col. Thos. Emory's ch. f. Queen Anne by John Richards out of Grecian Princess, 3 yrs. 3 2

P. Wallis's b. f. Lubly Rosa by Sir Archie out of Equ (carried 3lbs over weight), 4 years 2 3

J. M. Lloyd's ch. Nimblefoot by Shannondale. dis

Run in 4 min. 10 sec; 4 min. 6 sec. Course heavy.

Lubly Rosa the favourite before starting; she was, however, unwell, not having thoroughly recovered from an attack of the distemper.

Thursday, 25.—Purse \$300; for three years old, 86lbs; four, 100lbs; five, 110lbs; six, 118lbs; aged, 124lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; four mile heats.

Gen. T. M. Forman's b. h. Uncle Sam by John Richards out of Sally Baxter by

Ogle's Oscar, aged. 1 2 1

Philip Wallis's gr. f. Lady Archiana by Sir Archie out of Pandora, 4 years. 3 1 2

Col. T. Emory's ch. h. Pioneer by John Richards out of Pandora, 6 years. 2 1 3

S. Jacobs's gr. h. Hamlet by Silverheels out of Floretta, 6 years. 4 dis

Run in 8 min. 45 sec; 9 min. 11 sec; 8 min. 26 sec. Course heavy.

Friday, 14.—Purse of \$100; weights the same as yesterday; the best three in five; mile heats.

Col. Emory's Queen Anne, 3 years. 2 1 1 1

Mr. Kennard's b. h. Robin Redbreast by Rattler out of Lady Hal, 6 years. 1 2 2 2

Mr. Craddock's b. f. Desdemona by Rinaldo out of Blue Ruin, 5 years. 3 3 dis

Mr. Lloyd's b. h. Boxer by Maryland Eclipse dam by Windflower, 6 years. 4 dis

Run in 1 min. 56 sec.; 1 min. 58 sec.; 1 min. 58 sec.; 1 min. 56½ sec. Track six feet over a mile, and very heavy from rain.

PARIS, TENNESSEE.—FALL MEETING, 1834.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.—Sweepstakes of \$— each, — ft; for two years old colts, 72lbs; fillies, 60lbs; mile heats. (8 subscribers.)

Win. Edward's b. f. Lady Scotland by Telegraph, dam by the Arabian Bagdad, being the first got of Telegraph which has appeared.... 1 1

E. G. Bumpas's b. f. by Young Sir Archie, dam by Florizel..... 3 2

D. A. Jackson's ch. f. Gazette by Carolinian, dam by Royal Medley—bolted.

Col. H. Wright's, ch. c. Adam Huntsman by Red Fox, dam by Gray Tail, or Florizel... dis.

Col. Wm. A. Thorpe's b. f. by Young Sir Archie, dam by the same.

Jas. T. Erwin's b. f. by Jackson of G's, out of Yankee Bet, and F. T. Reid's ch. c. Sirocco by Contention, dam by Virginian, paid forfeit, the two last diseased with Big Head.

Run in 1 min. 56 sec.; 1 min. 52½ sec. Track 43 feet over a mile.

Thursday, 25.—Jockey Club Purse \$200; for two year olds, 72lbs; three, 80lbs; four, 100lbs; five, 110lbs; six, 118lbs; aged, 124lbs; two mile heats.

B. Barfield's ch. c. Sam Patch by Timoleon, dam by old Conqueror, 4 years..... 2 1 1

L. L. b. m. Aurora by Stockholder, dam unknown, 6 years..... 4 3 2

W. H. Harris's b. h. Tom Spencer by Stockholder, out of Patty Puff, 5 years... 3 2 3

J. M. Fenner's b. c. Richelieu by Columbus, dam by Paeolet, 3 years..... 5 5 4

E. Spark's ch. f. Forest Doe by Stockholder, dam by Dare Devil, 4 years..... 1 4 dr

Run in 3 min. 57 sec.; 4 min.; 4 min. 4 sec.

Friday, 26.—Jockey Club Purse \$—, for all ages; weights as before; mile heats.

Jas. N. King's b. m. Betsey Baker by Hephsetion, age not given in the return... 2 1 1

Col. H. Harris's b. m. Fanny by Lafayette, age not given..... 1 2 dr

Run in 1 min. 56 sec.; and 1 min. 53 sec.

"In the above race a difficulty arose at the start for the second heat, the person starting Betsey Baker giving the word go; by which means both the nags run the heat, the judges never giving the word, and by which start Betsey got great advantage, and won the heat; the owners of Fanny then charged a foul start, and would not run again. How should this be settled?

Please give your notions about such things. Could a horse act foul at the start, as well as when running, and if so, does he forfeit the race? H. H.

If the person who gave the word go, was a person duly appointed to start the horses, and the horses were not recalled after the word was given, the start must be considered good, and the heat stand as run. If however the person who gave the word was not authorized to do so, and the start was challenged, or objected to by Fanny as foul or illegal, then there was no heat, consequently none could be awarded; and under that circumstance the judges could not give that run, as a heat to Betsey, or allow her when she started again to have the inside, as winner of a heat, there being in fact nothing done. They ought to have declared the second start as foul, or as no start, and the run to go for nothing. If the start was not authorized by the judges, or the word not given by an authorized starter and they nevertheless awarded the run which thus unauthorized took place to Betsey Baker as a heat. Then Fanny did right to withdraw and claim the purse, which under such circumstances upon an appeal to the Jockey Club, we are of opinion would be awarded to her as the only winner of a heat run by order of the legal starter. The judges could not recognize the foul start or heat run in consequence of it, by giving authority to the starter, after the act; and had Fanny started again, it might have been construed into a waiver of her challenge or objection. If on the other hand the judges declared the second start foul and the heat as nothing, and ordered the horses to start again, as for a second heat, and Betsey went off, and Fanny refused to start, then Betsey was entitled to the money—upon the ground that Fanny was drawn, and refused to contend for a second heat. But Betsey could not be considered the winner of two heats out of three, counting as one that which proceeded from the foul or unauthorized start. If the case is correctly stated above by H. H., Fanny is entitled to the money.

JACKSONVILLE, ILLINOIS, FALL RACES. 1834.

Wednesday, Oct. 1.—Purse of \$260; for three yrs old, 80lbs; four, 100lbs; five, 110lbs; six, 118lbs; aged, 124lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; 3 mile heats.

Dr. E. A. Darcey's ch. h. Leopold by Oscar (Ogle's) out of Katydid by Imp. Expedition, her dam by Scorkrout, aged..... 1 1

B. S. Wilson's b. c. Carrol by Muckle John, 4 years..... 3 2

A. Dunlap's b. c. John Richards by John Richards, 4 years..... 2 dis

R. Curle's b. c. Don Quixote, by Bertrand, 4 years..... dis

Capt. Henry's b. c. Wellington by Bertrand,
4 years..... bol
Maj. Lee's b. c. Civilian by Seagul, 4 yrs..... bol
Run in 6 min. 6 sec.; 6 min. 6 sec.

Thursday, 2.—Purse \$165; for all ages; weights the same as yesterday; two mile heats.

S. M'CConnell's ch. g. Andrew Jackson by Doublehead, 6 years..... 1 1
D. Barclay's b. c. Sir William by Sir Wil-
liam, 4 years..... 2 2
D. Cutwright's ch. h. Cherokee by Chero-
kee, 6 years..... 3 3
R. Curie's ch. h. Kentuckian by Kosciusko,
6 years..... 4 4
Dr. E. A. Darcey's b. m. Orphan girl by Or-
phan Boy..... 5 5
J. M'Kinney's gr. h. Pacolet by Pacolet aged 6 bol
Run in 4 min. 7 sec.; 3 min. 57 sec.

Friday, 3.—Purse \$75 for all ages; weights the same as before.

R. Curie's b. c. Don Quixote by Bertrand,
4 years..... 1 1
Maj. Lee's ch. m. Miss Fidgety, 5 years... 2 2
W. B. Warren's b. f. Crazy Jane by Ber-
trand, 4 years..... 3 3
D. Barclay's b. h. Eclipse by Eclipse, 5 yrs dis
Maj. Miller's ch. m. Eclipse by Eclipse, 6 yrs dis
Run in 2 min. 7 sec.; 2 min. 10 sec.

Track during this last race very heavy from rain which fell in the morning. Track one mile; three feet from the inner edge.

JACKSON, N. C.—FALL MEETING.

Tuesday, October 7.—Sweepstakes of \$25 each, for three year olds; colts, 86lbs; fillies, 83lbs; mile heats.

John White's g. Blue Black by Vantramp,
dam by Sir Archie..... 1 1
Lugars Bryant's b. c. by Roanoke, dam by Bedford..... 2 2
Run in 2 min. 1 sec.; 2 min. 4½ sec. Track very heavy.

Wednesday, 8.—A Post Sweepstakes of \$50 each (the ages and distance not noted in the report, but it is presumed); for three years old colts, 86lbs; fillies, 83lbs; mile heats.

John White's ch. c. by Phoenix Archie, alias Johnson's Archie dam by Duroc..... 1
W. W. Wilkins's b. f. Betty Wilkin's by Buso-
rah Arabian dam by Sir Hal..... fell
The time not mentioned.

Thursday, 9.—Match for \$200 between the best named horse and mare; distance, weights, or time

not noted in the secretary's report; won by Halifax, Betty Wilkin's taking the first heat.

Same day.—Proprietor's Purse \$200; for three yr old, 86lbs; four, 100lbs; five, 110lbs; six, 118lbs; aged, 124lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; two mile heats.

W. W. West's ch. g. Isham Packet by Arab
dam by Shawnee, 2 years..... 1 1
Henry Macklin's b. h. Calculation by Con-
tention dam by Sir Archie, 5 years..... 2 2
John White's g. Blue Black by Vantramp
dam by Sir Archie, 3 years..... 3 3
Edward Wilkins's b. h. Omega by Shawnee
dam by Sir Hal, 5 years..... 5 4
Lugars Bryant's ch. c. Zohrab by Law-
rence dam by Medley, 4 yrs..... 4 dis
Run in 4 min. 1 sec.; 3 min. 39 sec. Track heavy.

Friday, 10.—Jockey Club Purse \$500, for all ages; weights the same as yesterday; three mile heats.
Henry Maclin's ch. h. Tressilian by Marquis, or Marcus, dam by Sir Hal, 5 yrs 3 1 1
John White's c. Champ by Camorn, dam by Sir Archie, 4 years..... 2 2 2
Wm. W. West's b. m. Lady Sumner by Shawnee, dam by Sir Archie, 5 years..... 1 3 de
The time not given in the Secretary's report. Lady Sumner broke down in the second heat. The substance matter of this report we have taken from Mr. Skinner's American Turf Register.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—ASSOCIATION FALL MEETING, 1834.

Wednesday, Oct. 8.—Purse \$150; for three years old, 80lbs; four, 94lbs; five, 106lbs; six, 114lbs; and aged, 120lbs; m. and g. allowed 3lbs; 2 mile heats.

Col. A. V. Boskin's b. c. Master Burton
by Bertrand, dam by Whip, 3 years..... 2 1 1
J. J. Stephenson's gr. c. Gimcrack by Pacolet, dam by Legor, 4 years..... 1 2 2
Robert Crane's b. c. Jack Perry by Kos-
ciusko, dam by Buzzard, 4 years..... 3 3 dis
T. B. Scraggs's ch. c. March by Sumpter, dam by Potomac, 3 years old, was lamed by accident and did not start. Run in 4 min. 12 sec.; 4 min. 14 sec.; and 4 min. 14 sec.

Thursday, 9.—Sweepstakes of \$15 each, with \$30 added by the association, for three years old colts and fillies; weights not noted; mile heats.

T. B. Scraggs's br. c. Davy Crockett by Rattler
dam by Whip..... 1 1
M. S. Wade's b. c. Daff Green by Bertrand,
dam by Davis's Hamiltonian..... 2 2
Col. A. F. Boskin's ch. f. Cynthia Anne by Brimmer dam by Diomed, fell lame and did not start.
Run in 2 min. 15 sec.; 2 min. 20 sec.

1871

1872

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1890

RACES TO COME.

Augusta, Geo. Spring Meeting, second Tuesday of March next.

First day, two mile heats, for a purse of.... \$200
 Second day, three mile heats, for a purse of 300
 Third day, four mile heats, for a purse of... 600
 Fourth day, mile heats, the best 3 in 5, purse 300
 For all ages; two yrs old, a feather; three, 86lbs; four, 100lbs; five, 110lbs; six, 118lbs; aged, 124lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs. Distance for one mile, 50yds; two miles, 80yds; three miles, 110yds; four miles, 140yds; the best three in five, mile heats, 70 yards.

Columbus, Geo. Spring Meeting, Western Course, Monday, April 6.—First day, Sweepstakes of \$100 each; free for all ages; weights according to the rules of the course; two mile heats.

Second day, mile heats—Silver cup, value... \$50
 Third day, two mile heats, purse 250
 Fourth day, three mile heats, Purse..... 350
 Fifth day, four mile heats, purse..... 500
 Sixth day, mile heats, the best 3 in 5, purse.. 200

Bellfield, Virginia, Spring Meeting—Tuesday, April 21st.—First day—Sweepstakes of \$100 each, h ft; for three year old colts, 86lbs; fillies, 83lbs; mile heats; seven subscribers.

2d day. Sweepstakes of \$150 each, \$50 ft; for three years old colts, 86lbs; fillies, 83lbs; five or more to make a race, (to which there are already five subscribers, viz. Wm. L. Blunt, Tho. Ridley, Geo. Gooding, P. B. Starke and John White), to name and close on 1st April.

3d day. Two mile heats for Proprietor's Purse \$250

4th day. Three mile heats, Jockey Club Purse, \$450, weights carried; those customary in Virginia, viz., three years old, 86lbs; four, 100lbs; five, 110 lbs; six, 118lbs; aged, 124lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs.

Trenton, (New Jersey), Eagle Course, Monday, April 21st.

1st day. A Sweepstake of \$200 each, \$50 ft; for three years old colts, 90lbs; fillies, 87lbs; mile heats; four or more to make a race.

Same day. Two mile heats, for a Purse of \$200; for all ages.

2d day. Mile heats, Purse \$200; for 3 year olds.

Same day. The best three in five, mile heats, Purse \$200; for all except winners.

3d day. Three mile heats, Purse \$400; all ages.

N. B. There will be an additional Purse of \$50 given each day for all except winning horses. The distances, and weights to be carried, to be fixed the day before the race comes off.

STALLIONS TO STAND FOR MARES, 1835.

The celebrated imported br. horse Treaby by Blacklock, dam by Orville, will stand the ensuing season, in the vicinity of the City of New-York, at \$100.

Chateau Margaux (imp.) br. by Whalebone, out of Wasp, at Hicksford, Va. at \$75, and \$100 to ensure, (in charge of) A. T. B. Merritt.

Claret (imp.) by Chateau Margaux, out of Silver-tail, at Charlotte, C. H. Va. at \$50, Wyatt Cardwell. Serpedon, imp. dark bay, by Emilius out of Icara by the Flyer, near Lexington, Ky. at \$75, Mr. Skillman.

Fyde (imp.) b. by Antonio, near Richmond, Va. R. C. Williamson, at \$60 and \$100.

Luzborough (imp.) b. by Williamson's Ditto, dam by Dick Andrews, at Nashville, Tenn. at \$ —; L. P. Chestnut.

Leviathan (imp.) ch. by Muley, dam by Windle, near Gallatin, Tenn. at \$75, Geo. Elliot.

Hedgford imp. br. by Filho da Pata, out of Miss Craigie by Orville, near Augusta Geo. at \$ —, Joseph H. Townes.

Pacific by Sir Archie out of Eliza by Bedford, at \$50 and \$100 to ensure; at his former stand near Nashville, Davidson Co. Tenn., Duke W. Sumner.

Basiris ch. by Eclipse out of the Grand Duchess, on the Lancaster turnpike, one mile west of the Middle Bridge, over Schuylkill, Penn. at \$35 for thorough bred mares, and \$20 for others.

Mambrino ch. by Eclipse [own brother to Basiris], at Fountain of Health, Tenn. at \$40 and \$50, A. Poole.

Crusader ch. by Sir Archie out of Lottery, near Tenn. at \$ —, H. M. Cryer.

O'Kelly gr. by Eclipse out of Empress by Financier, at Nashville, Tenn. at \$ —, Thos. Alderson.